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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

The Burden.

I writhed beneath my burden, fumed and groaned.
My burden, that had felt and heard me, moaned:
"You do not know what misery is, nor what
The bitterest part is of our common lot.
The strength I load in you with my loath weight,
My weakness would so gladly own its fate.
Think, once, how much more dreadful it must be
To be the burden than bear it, and pity me."
—Wm. D. Howells, in Harper's.

The Survival of the Fittest.

BY WILLIAM A. TAAFE.

Dragging itself westward across the dreary plains of Utah, the overland train, from a vantage point in the sky, looked like a small horse-hair snake crawling over the earth's surface. The earth—almost the air—was white with the heat of the summer sun. All was vastness, immensity, silence, loneliness; above, the flawless blue; below, those seemingly illimitable plains of reddish yellow, streaked with alkali white, that swam back and forth before the eyes in parallel lines until far off they melted into a long, low stretch of shivering light, the mocking water mirage at the base of the mountain range hundreds of miles away. Encompassed within that horizon there was no thing of life except within that desultory moving train.

Stocked in the emigrant or third-class car of the train was a crowd of tired, miserable and dirty people. They looked out listlessly at the passing landscape, or stupidly at each other, or twisted themselves into all sorts of uncomfortable positions on the hard wooden seats in vain efforts to secure a little sleep. Perhaps the most unprepossessing of them all was a dark-featured, roughly dressed man. Beside him was a very little girl in a blue dress. His lowering, repellent face had a scowl upon it which suggested the convict or the desperado, but he was neither. The scowl and the unconscious sneer about his ugly mouth were born simply of a long and thoroughly fruitless struggle with misfortune.

Although pretty, it was easily to be seen that the little girl was his child. She was the solitary ray of sunshine in that railway steerage. Even the dull faces of the people in the car took on an expression of tenderness when they looked at her, for she had cheered them during the last three weary days with her joyous laughter and merry play. Just now she was lying asleep on the breast of the ill-favored looking man, one chubby hand pressed against his rough unshaven cheek. It was unnecessary to ask if the child had a mother.

She was a momentous factor in a mighty problem to the man whose arm was about her and whose knit brows and troubled face showed how hard it was he studied it. A crazy letter had come to him across the continent, and he had left the tenements of New York to try and reach the golden land of California. He had started with hardly sufficient money to take himself and child more than half the distance, but he had a confused sort of an idea that he would in some way reach his destination. Better it was, at all events, than to remain in the noisome Hester street den, where, without work or the prospect of any, his little sum of money would soon be gone.

The station to which his scanty purse had enabled him to buy a ticket for himself and child had been passed hours before and he was wondering how soon the conductor of the train would discover the shameless imposition he was practicing upon the railway company. He had not much longer to wait, for presently the autocrat of the train, in a hurried passage through the car, stopped suddenly before him and glanced at the check in his hat:

"Hello! Where are you going?"

The man looked up in what was intended as an humble, respectful and piteous appeal, but his lip curled up over his teeth, like that of a harried dog. He could not help it. His voice was mild enough, though, as he said:

"I am going to California, sir, with my little girl."

"The man's looks seemed to irritate the not too even temper of the railway official:

"You are, eh? Well, where's your ticket for the rest of the way?"

"If you would please let me go through the train with my little girl," replied the unfortunate one, faltering, "I think I could raise the money."

The baby girl was now wide awake, her big, round dark eyes fixed wonderingly on the conductor.

"Go through the train? Not much. Third class passengers stay in this car. You get off at the next station," said the conductor in a voice of fierce warning as he passed on.

The man looked despairingly around at his fellow passengers. There was a glimmering of sympathy and pity for him in some of their woe-begone faces, but there was little money in their pockets even if they desired to help him.

In about an hour the conductor came into the car again and gave the bell-rope a vicious pull. The engine responded with two short whistles, and gradually the train slackened its speed and stopped.

"Come, now, you get off here," said the conductor, roughly; "we're behind time already, and you want to hurry up about it."

Again the man's lips curled in an ugly way, but he made no answer, except to gather up the few paper bundles of bread and meat on the seat before him. Then taking his child in his arms, he followed the conductor to the platform and stepped off the train. Before it was under way again, however, a humane brakeman on the last step called out to him:

"Say, partner, ther ain't nothin' here. This is only a flag station. The East-bound'll be along in a few hours. Stop her and board her. The conductor on that train'll let you on. It's a shame to put that kid off in such a place!"

In truth, little about the place indicated a railway station. There was a little closed sentry-box looking affair beside the track, and fifty yards behind it the remains of an old dugout. Not even a trail showed where it was that any human being had visited the spot. And around was the dreary waste of billowy plains and the burning sun overhead.

In the rear of the sentry-box its projecting roof had cast a little shade, and here the man sat down upon the ground with his child still in his arms. Strange things, for him, came to his eyes—tears. The little one looked up at him in a puzzled way, and he hastily brushed his hand across his face and left a broad smudge of railway soot upon his cheek. She clasped her hands, and laughed with glee at his funny face.

Then thirst came to them—that awful, torturing, unreasoning thirst which the desert alone can give. The child cried for water, and the father left her in the scanty shade and stepped out into the glaring sun. Neither in the sky nor in the parched ground was there a drop of moisture, and he knew it. He returned and tried to comfort her, and then he sat down again, buried his face in his hands and tried to think. The evening was coming on when he rose to his feet with a new resolve.

Away far off in the west a thin almost imperceptible streak of smoke told him that the east-bound train was approaching. Near the track he found a dirty shred of a flag hanging to a stick, and he placed it in the socket of the upright post standing in front of the house. Nervously his fingers fumbled in his pockets until he produced the stump of a lead pencil. Picking up a piece of pasteboard he wrote upon it in great rough letters:

SOME ONE TAKE THIS CHILD.
SHE HAS NO PARENTS.

With a string he placed the placard around the neck of the little girl. This done, he took her in his arms, kissed her again and again, pointed to the smoke that was becoming blacker and longer, and told her that water was coming. When the rails began to sing of the approach of the coming train, he placed her near the track and then ran and hid himself in the dug-out. From his hiding-place he looked out and eagerly watched the child, while the rattle and clamor, and thunder of the train grew louder in his ears. On it came with a rush and roar, and flew past the station in a gale of wind and dust. The man's heart died within him, and then it beat wildly again. The train had stopped several hundred yards past the station and was coming back to the sentry-box. The engineer had seen the tattered flag.

As the long train rolled slowly backward, curious and inquiring heads protruded through the car windows. The gold-emblazoned conductor stepped off and looked about him in wonder. Not for several moments did he discover the child. Immediately there was a crowd about it, and the placard was passed from hand to hand. A white-jacketed porter came out of a Pullman car and placed a wooden step on the ground before it. He was followed by a lady in black, who descended from the car and joined the throng. A pair of yearning, eager, beseeching eyes watched it all from the dug-out. To the man in hiding it seemed that the determination of the child's fate would never be reached. Finally he saw the lady in black take the child in her arms, kiss it, and re-enter the car with it. The passengers scrambled back into the cars, the conductor waved his hand, and the train moved on.

Then the father came forth and gazed longingly at the departing train—gazed at it until it became smaller and smaller—until it became a dot in the plains—until it vanished—and he knew he was alone.

He stretched himself on the baked ground that night to sleep, but could not. Two little stars in the firmament—modest little stars very near together—reminded him of the eyes of his child, and he tried to fix his thoughts on them and of her, but it was vain—he could not forget his thirst.

The terrible sun rose the next day and looked down upon him as its victim. He endeavored to eat some of the bread he had saved, but the dry crumbs were torture to his throat. One thing only was there to do—to follow the track until an inhabited station was reached. It might be fifty miles—it might be more—but there was no salvation away from the railroad.

He started off bravely enough, his longing eyes fixed on the ever-receding point where the glistening rails met in the far perspective. But sometimes his gaze wandered even further on to where it surely seemed that blue-green trees were bathing their feet in cool, still waters.

At noon, when resting for awhile, he heard the rattle of an approaching freight-train. Hope welled up within him as he stood on the track and made frantic motions to stop the train. The trainmen merely laughed at him. He did not know he had employed the favorite ruse of tramps. Freight-trains were not for the accommodation of such gentry. Nor was it a supposable case that a wayfarer in the desert was unprovided with food or drink, else why would he be there?

After this his progress was very slow. On the third day, he came to the end of his journey. He may have been delirious or he may have been quite sane. A train stopped for him and took him on board. This they always do when they kill a man.—Argonaut.

The Cat Was Disgusted.

An interesting experiment in the rearing of animals is recorded by a German journal. A country gentleman having captured a young hare a few days old, conceived the idea of giving it as foster mother a cat which had just had a litter of kittens. The cat showed no objections to this curious addition to her family, and the herbivorous nursling seemed to take very well to the regime to which it was so unexpectedly subjected. The hare throve and grew, and the cat soon thought it time to begin the education of her foster child. For the catching of mice, however, the hare showed not the slightest disposition, and at each fault committed the adoptive mother administered vigorous corrections with her paws. This produced but little improvement, and the relations between the two animals were becoming somewhat strained, when one day they were placed together on the lawn in front of the house. The hare at once proceeded to nibble at the vegetation with remarkable avidity, to the evident astonishment and indignation of the cat, who could make nothing of such conduct. Finally, perceiving that she had nourished anything but a kitten, the disappointed nurse withdrew with an expression of unmistakable disdain.—Westminster Gazette.

A Lawyer From Boyhood.

There is a story told of the late Judge Strong's boyhood, which shows that from the beginning his mind had a legal bent. Young Strong, it seems purloined a piece of cake from the table spread for some festival occasion. No one discovered it until the family and guests were seated at the table, and then nothing was said. When everyone had gone and the father was alone with the youthful epicure he said to him, "Don't you know, my son, that in taking that cake, you broke one of God's commandments?" "Question 82," responded the boy, who had his catechism at his tongue's end. "Is any man able perfectly to keep the commandments of God? Answer 82. No mere man since the fall is able in this life perfectly to keep the commandments of God, but doth daily break them in thought, word, and deed." It is not recorded what the reverend father said, but it must be admitted that the boy won his first case.—Boston Transcript.

To Signal From the Grave.

"The grave signal" is what the inventor calls a patented affair just offered in the mortuary market. It is designed to enable a man or woman buried alive, as in a state of catalepsy, to notify people above ground. The signal is in a tube fitted with air valves. The slightest revival of life in the grave, it is claimed, will be instantly indicated. The stage indications work very well, but undertakers are obtrusively skeptical. The contrivance has never been vindicated in the case of any actual burial of a live person.

The inventor accounts for the opposition of undertakers by saying that his signal will revolutionize inhumation and will put an end to the practice of embalming. A new cemetery, to be located up the Hudson and to be called the Valley of Jehoshaphat, may be established in order to give the grave signal a fair test.—New York Advertiser.

An Ancient Temple.

Arab papers announce that at the little town of Urfah, north of Aleppo, the ruins of an old temple have been discovered, of which it is believed that it existed in the time of the Chaldeans. Urfah, which the Romans called Castellum Ur, is the "Ur of the Chaldees" of the Bible, the birthplace of Abraham, and a house declared to be that of the patriarch is still shown there.—New York World.

Miss Eliza Works, who has been visiting friends in Rochester, is 101 years old.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A matrimonial insurance company has just been organized in Kansas.

E. W. Compbell of Philadelphia, has a moustache twenty-two inches long.

John Dunn who has just died as a Zulu chief, leaves seventy children behind him.

Mediaeval knights often took a voluntary oath that they would never spare the life of an enemy.

There are some smart angleworms in Paris Hill, Me., which crawled up in the church steeple, about a hundred feet; folks wonder how.

A girl baby born a few days ago in Kokomo, Ind., is said to be the fourteenth daughter of a fourteenth daughter of a fourteenth daughter.

There is a seven-year-old child, Arthur Doyle, confined in the county jail at Chicago, in default of $300 bail, for stealing thirty cents.

The largest sum ever paid by a story paper for a novel was the $24,000 given by Robert Bonner for Henry Ward Beecher's story, "Norwood."

Statistics prove that nearly two-thirds of all the letters carried by the postal service of the world are written, sent to and read by English-speaking people.

H. C. Armstrong of Chippewa Falls, Wis., recently dreamed he was swimming, and dove out of his bed. He came near breaking his neck, and did get badly bruised.

It is proposed in England to brew an ale to which calves feet and heads and beef bones are added and experiment with the decoction on the health of the poor house inmates.

Greenbock, Penn, prides itself upon Mrs. Augusta Manthir, who is 103 years old. She came to this country only eleven years ago, and can remember seeing Napoleon's army en route for Russia.

Since the union only one Irishman has filled the post of chief secretary of Ireland, and that Irishman was the great Duke of Wellington, who, as Sir A. Wellesley, was Irish Secretary from 1807 till 1809.

The war department of Japan, in its report on the war with China, gives the actual fighting strength of the expeditionary force which did the campaigning as follows: First army corps, 39,097; second army corps, 19,919; other troops, 1,963, or a total of 60,979. Killed in battle, 734; died of wounds, 231; died of disease, including 1,602 by cholera, 3,148.

The Bicycle in Japan.

In casting about the world for the good things thereof, the Japanese have not overlooked the bicycle. John A. Cockerill, writing to the New York Herald, says: "One of the droll sights presented me upon my landing here was a Japanese youth perched on an old-style home-made bicycle, getting direct action from the wobbling front wheel, his eyes turned upward and his kimono wings flapping in the breeze. The vehicle was constructed of plain wood and iron, and the only springiness in it came from its general looseness. It rattled after the manner of a New York milk wagon on the cobblestones, but it was a bicycle and a home production." Many of these traps are still in use among the Japanese, and the old-style tricycle is not entirely ignored. But a number of American and English companies now have agencies in Japan and many of the modern wheels are being sold. It is not yet considered the "propah thing" for ladies to ride, however.

Curious Sight at a Fire.

A curious sight was witnessed in Cincinnati during a fire there the other day. In the building all the upper floors were stored with peanuts, seven thousand bags in all. As the fire ate its way into the peanuts and burned the windows of the building out, the nuts rolled out of the windows in a steady stream. Each nut was blazing, and they had the appearance of a stream of fire-balls rolling out of the windows. The seven thousand bags, which were a total loss, were valued at three dollars a bag. As there were only forty thousand bags of peanuts in Cincinnati, and one hundred and twenty thousand in the entire country, the loss of this stock will affect the market.—Argonaut.

New Use for the Postoffice.

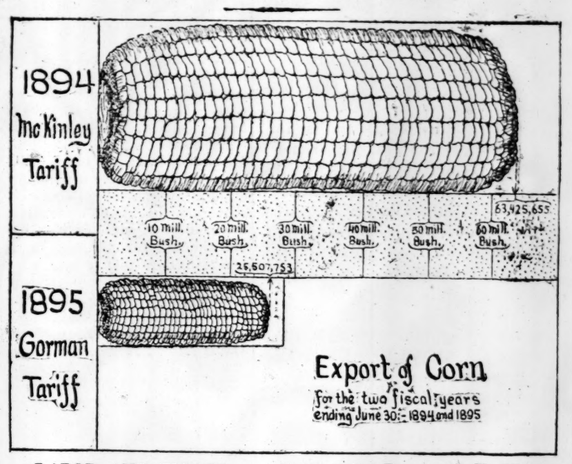
The postoffice in India not only collects and delivers letters, parcels and other articles, but acts to a certain extent as a banker to the general public, sells quinine and salt, pays military pensions and collects the revenue accruing to the government from land and other sources. But to the fertile brain of one of the oldest officers in the department is due the latest development in the work of the postoffice. The Punjab postoffice has come forward as an elementary teacher. It not only collects letters and delivers them, but teaches boys in elementary schools how to write them and address the covers.

Deep Thinking.

"Ah! Let me think a minute!" exclaimed Cholly Taddells.

"But do you imagine you can keep it up that long?" asked Miss Kittish, anxiously.—Puck.

CAPTURING THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.



LABOR AND WAGES.

THE FALSITY OF FREE TRADE CLAIMS CLEARLY SHOWN.

More Hands Were Employed and Better Wages Paid Under the McKinley Law Than Under the Wilson Act—Results of a Thorough Investigation.

Since the beginning of the present year the free trade newspapers have been busily engaged in reporting what they were pleased to term "advances" in wages, though in no single instance has it been stated to what previous rate of wages the "advance" related. With a view to ascertaining the facts, the American Protective Tariff League has undertaken an investigation to determine the average number of hands employed in different industries, during the first half of the years 1890, 1894 and 1895, together with the percentage of wages paid, the rate of 1890 being taken as a full standard.

Almost 500 reports from eighty-five different industries were received, the largest number of industries that ever reported to any census made by the League. As forty of the replies were either unsigned, only partially filled out, or both, the League omitted them entirely from its calculations, leaving particulars representing the information given by 456 different employers of labor. The first list gives in detail the number of hands employed. It shows that the same industries employed 9530 more hands in 1892 than in 1890, an increase of 12 per cent. In 1894 they employed 24,081 hands less than 1892, a decrease of 26 per cent.; in the early part of 1895 they employed 11,756 more hands than in 1894, but 12,325 less hands than in 1892 and 2795 less even than in 1890. For 1895 the employment of labor shows an increase of 17 per cent. as compared with 1894, a decrease of 13 per cent. as compared with 1892, and a decrease of 3 per cent. as compared with 1890.

Next the League gives the percentage of wages paid in 455 different industrial establishments. Such percentage shows that the average of wages paid in 1892 was 5 per cent. higher than in 1890; in 1893 it was 16 per cent. less than in 1890 and 21 per cent. less than in 1892; while for the 1895 period the average rate of wages paid was 14 per cent. less than in 1890, 17 per cent. less than in 1892 and only 2 per cent. greater than in 1894. While those reported "advances" in wages have been diligently announced in the cases of the few industries that have been enabled to make them, nothing has been heard of the far more numerous other instances wherein the wage earners have not been so fortunate.

Previous investigations made by the League were:

McKinley census, October, 1892, showing over $40,000,000 invested in new or enlarged industries within two years; also that work has been provided for 37,285 additional hands.

Industrial census, October, 1893, showing a loss of 47.20 per cent. in the volume of trade as compared with November, 1892; a decrease of 60½ per cent. in the number of hands employed; a decrease of 69 per cent. in the amount of wages paid; and a decrease of $2.35 in the average weekly earnings.

Industrial census, October, 1894, showing a decrease of 56 per cent. in the output of factories as compared with 1892; a falling off of 30 per cent. in the number of hands employed; a falling off of 45 per cent. in the amount of wages earned; a decrease of $55 in average annual earnings.

These results can be briefly tabulated as follows:

M'KINLEY CENSUS OF 1892.

Extra hands employed	37,285
New capital invested	$40,000,000

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS, OCTOBER, 1893. Since Nov., 1892.

Decrease in labor	60½ per cent.
Decrease in wages	69 per cent.
Decrease in business	47.2 per cent.
Number of hands out of work	101,763
Total loss in weekly wages	$1,202,851.36
Average decrease in rate of wages	$2.35 per week

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS, OCTOBER, 1894. Since 1890 Census.

Decrease in labor	30 per cent.
Decrease in wages	45 per cent.
Decrease in product value	41 per cent.
Decrease in cost of material	44 per cent.

WAGES AND LABOR CENSUS, SEPTEMBER, 1895.

Comparison with	Labor employed. More (X) or less (—):	Wages paid. More (X) or less (—).
1890	—3 per cent.	—14
1892	—13 per cent.	—17
1894	X17 per cent.	X12

From this latest investigation it is apparent that the industrial condition of the United States has retrogressed more than half a decade. Six years have elapsed since the taking of the census of 1889, and we find that 3 per cent. less labor is employed now than then, also that labor earned this year at the rate of 14 per cent. less wages than in 1889. These results, as applied to the whole country, appear in the following exhibit:

Census of 1889.		Investigation of 1895.
Hands employed	4,712,622 — 3 per cent.	4,571,243
Wages earned.	$2,283,216,529 — 14 p. c.	$1,963,566,215

The result of a Democratic Administration and a free trade fanatic Congress is that labor was earning $300,000,000 less this year than in 1889. We have to thank the more conservative Democratic Congressmen that the result was not worse. Contrast this half decade of Democratic destruction with the progress of the country during three decades of protection:

GROWTH OF CAPITAL INVESTED.

1860	$1,009,855,715
1870	2,118,208,769
1880	2,790,272,606
1890	6,524,475,306

INCREASE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

	Men.	Women	Children Not Returned.
1860	1,040,349	270,867	*
1870	1,615,598	323,770	114,623
1880	2,019,035	531,630	121,991
1890	3,745,210	845,428	121,197

*Not returned.

TOTAL WAGES PAID.

1860	$378,878,906
1870	775,584,343
1880	947,953,716
1890	2,283,216,338

COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCT

	Cost of Material.	Value of Product.
1860	$1,031,605,092	$1,885,861,676
1870	2,488,427,242	4,232,325,242
1880	3,396,823,549	5,369,579,191
1890	5,162,044,075	9,372,437,283

There are two items in the above tables that stand out in bold relief of all others:

	Total Number Hands Employed.	Total Wages Paid.
1890	4,712,622	$2,283,216,529
1880	2,732,595	947,953,795
Increase in ten years.	1,980,027	$1,335,262,734

Nearly two millions of people given employment in a decade. Two hundred thousand per year. This was protection. And the threat of free trade has thrown us back half a dozen years till labor is less busy now than it was in 1889, and its earning capacity is less by three hundred million dollars a year.

Here the suggestion naturally follows that our consumption of goods must be on the basis of our consumption in 1889, at least as far as the wage earners are concerned, if they are in receipt of $300,000,000 less than in 1889. This being the case, the effect of our present importations of foreign goods could only be fairly ganged by comparing them with our imports of 1889. That we are not consuming as much as we did from 1890 to 1893 is well known, but if the demand has fallen back to that of 1889, then our manufacturers will certainly have to curtail their output very shortly. We have, in fact, learned from representatives of several industries that this is likely to be the case."

Clothing the Naked.

The renewal of activity in our factories and workshops during the past few months may not inaptly be regarded as a clothing of the naked. For a couple of years past a large proportion of the population has not been able to do this for itself or to its entire satisfaction. The reason is well known. By an unnatural freak the free traders were elected to Congressional control. They at once proceeded to threaten the country with absolute ruin, very effectively distributing their object lessons.

Factory after factory was closed, hand after hand was turned idle upon the streets, but few of them, comparatively, with any financial resources or means of sustenance. Those were not days for replenishing wardrobes. Quite the contrary. They were leisure days, days of enforced idleness when there was ample time and abundant opportunity to overhaul the wardrobe. Garments that had been thrown away in garret or cellar were brought back for further use. Such were mended that could be mended, while others served for the construction of Cleveland badges.

Those were not the days for buying new clothes. They were the days of enforced economy, the days of rags and tatters, owing to the open threat for absolute free trade for the United States. Those mending days, however, have partly passed away with the passage of a partly protective tariff. The free traders were prevented from carrying out their wild schemes and the people indorsed this restriction in the fall of 1894, just as soon as they had a chance to place themselves on record at the polls. Business mended at once and our factories have since been busy in clothing the naked—those who had been compelled to patch up their rags and tatters and make Cleveland badges, but who are now replenishing their wardrobe just as quickly as they earn money enough to pay for new clothes.

Railroads and the Tariff.

Said a leading banker recently: "Railroads formerly depended largely upon the hauling of farm products for revenue; now their earnings are swelled immensely by the carrying of raw materials and finished goods, which supply permanent business." The railroad business is not directly protected by a tariff, but the banker's remarks are emphatically correct, that the railroad interests are closely connected with the growth of home industry. Factories provide that steady business which railroads desire and need so much. Moreover, the rates are better for manufactured goods than they are on farm products. Hence the broad-minded, able men who conduct the railroad business of the country should all be protectionists.

His Lucky Investment.

A gentleman purchased a dirty old picture at a sale in Wales for $25. It is now said to be a missing Rubens, valued at $35,000.

CUBAN FILIBUSTERS FREE

United States Prisoners Acquitted and Cheered in Wilmington, Del.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT MANIFESTED

Democratic, Republican and Bicycle Clubs Turn Out to Honor the Alleged Filibusters---Cuban Flag Raised and the Prisoners Publicly Dined---Charge of Conspiracy Not Entertained.

The acquittal of the twenty-one alleged Cuban filibusters in the United States District Court at Wilmington, Del., caused an outburst of popular approval and enthusiasm, and the excitement was such as Wilmington has not seen since the war.

When the verdict of "not guilty" was announced by Charles H. Maull, an ex-member of the General Assembly, who was foreman of the jury, the crowd sprang upon the seats, cheering loudly, and the air seemed suddenly full of waving fans, handkerchiefs and newspapers.

United States Judge Leonard E. Wales, who presided, made no effort to check this applause, and after it had subsided he declared all the twenty-one prisoners to be free.

They were arrested on August 29, charged with having organized and set on foot in the United States a military expedition against the dominion of the King of Spain, and also with conspiracy. The Judge's charge was plain and to the point. He held that under the law a military expedition must be organized and officered, or have at least make arrangements to organize. The mere shipments of arms does not constitute a military expedition; neither do two or more men going to fight for a foreign country, either as individuals or in an unorganized body, constitute a military expedition under the intention of the law.

The charge of conspiracy was not considered by the jury for the reason that it had not been proven. The indictments were brought under section 5284, Revised Statutes of the United States. The jury took only two ballots. The first one resulted in eleven to one for acquittal, and on the second ballot the entire jury was for acquittal.

The arms which were captured from the alleged filibusters were held to await the action of the Government. The officials may order them confiscated. In that case the Cubans will bring suit to recover them. The Cubans will not talk of their future plans, but some of them say they will go to Cuba as soon as they can.

Their release was celebrated all over the city. The flag on the City Hall was run up, and City Treasurer Adams displayed a Cuban flag. In the evening a parade was held in which members of the Young Men's Republican Club, the Young Men's Democratic Club, the Wilmington Bicycle Club, the Sons of American Mechanics and others took part.

The meeting was enthusiastic in every way, and the town was full of flags and fireworks. While the procession was passing the City Hall the bell on that building was rung, regardless of the feeling of some people that it was unwise to do so. Late that night a dinner was also given the alleged filibusters at the Delaware House, and many American citizens were present as hosts of the acquitted Cubans.

The arrest of these men was made on the direct order of Secretary Carlisle, as much perhaps to test how an American jury and United States Judge would act, as to prove the "good faith of this Government maintaining its treaty obligations with Spain."

KILLED HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

The Girl Was a Student and Her Friends Didn't Know She Was Married.

M. E. Stinson, a traveling man, and his wife were found dead in bed from bullet wounds at the Asher House, Oskaloosa, Iowa. The double crime was committed by Stinson. The woman, who was only twenty years old, was recognized as Miss Arta Moore, whose wealthy parents live at Panora, a few miles from Des Moines. She was a member of the senior class at Grinnell College, and it was not known that she was married. The discovery was made that she had been secretly married to Stinson on October 14, 1892, by the Rev. H. D. Crawford, the record being secret.

The murderer's home was in Fairview, Iowa, where his father was formerly Rock Island Railroad agent. His wife got permission from the college President to visit Oskaloosa. Stinson met her at the depot, and he registered as husband and wife. The shots were heard by the police, who rushed to the room, but both were dead. He had shot her and himself while they lay side by side.

FOR CONSULAR REFORM.

Extension of Civil Service to One-Half the Consulships.

The President, by an executive order, has extended the civil service system, in a modified form, to all United States consular officers whose compensation direct and through fees range from $1000 to $2500.

This will include about one-half of the total number of consuls who receive more than $1000. The change has been gained by reviving in substance an old order of 1873.

Vacancies in the service will be filled hereafter by transfer or promotion, by appointment of qualified persons formerly in the employ of the State Department and by appointment of persons selected by the President after passing a non-competitive examination.

Talmage Called to Washington.

The pew-holders of the First Presbyterian Church, Washington City, voted unanimously to invite Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage to act as co-pastor with Rev. Dr. Sunderland. Dr. Talmage has already said that he would become co-pastor of the church if the pew-holders would make the call unanimous.

American Boat Wins.

The American half-rater Ethelwynn defeated the English yacht Spruce IV, by seven minutes thirty-six seconds over a twelve-mile course in Long Island Sound, off New York, outsailing her at every point. It was the first "heat" in the contest for the Seawanhaka's Challenge Cup.

Shocking Crime of a Son.

An old woman named Bridget Murphy died at the Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, New York City, from injuries inflicted by her drunken son, Martin Murphy. The old widow was kicked and beaten because she sheltered destitute neighbors.

The National Game.

The New Yorks played five errorless games this season.

They call a home run a "quadruple" in the Western League.

Burkett, of Cleveland, was the first League player to make 200 hits.

Nichols, of Boston, won twelve out of sixteen continuous games he pitched.

Philadelphia offered $5000 apiece for Childs, Dahlen, Clarke, Burkett and McGraw.

Players who can field well are plentiful, but those who combine that faculty with hard hitting are scarce.

Lange, of Chicago, stole fifty-three bases. Pretty good for a six-foot 200-pounder.

All of the old players but one of the Washington team have signed contracts for 1896.

The Cleveland Club purchased the release of Shearon, the hard-hitting right fielder of the Buffalo team, for $500.

But for Clarke's great work this season the New Yorks would doubtless have been floundering around the tail-enders.

Brooklyn and Cleveland were the only teams in the entire League that made a decent showing against Baltimore.

The Pittsburg Club signed Johnny Corcoran, the left-handed shortstop of the Norfolk team of the Virginia League.

Burkett, of Cleveland, and Clements, of Philadelphia, are the only League players who have a batting average of over .400.

AMERICANS WIN ALL.

England's Athletic Prestige Wiped Out Decisively in New York City.

All England's athletes wearing the emblem of the London Athletic Club were signally defeated in the international games by America's pride, the gallant New York Athletic Club champions, at Manhatten Field, New York City. There were eleven events on the programme, and all were won by the Americans. Except in one contest, the quarter-mile run, the Britons were so easily outclassed that the result of the great international conflict was a source of wild enthusiasm for the 15,000 spectators. As if to further demonstrate their superiority over the Queen's subjects the Americans established three new world's records, broke another one, but it could not be allowed because of a slight technicality, and equaled still another. In only five events did the Englishmen succeed in taking second place.

The events were decided as follows: Half-mile run, won by Charles J. Kilpatrick, New York A. C.; Frederick S. Horan, London A. C., second; Henry S. Lyons, New York A. C., third. Time, 1 minute 53 2-5 seconds.

One-hundred-yard run, won by Bernard J. Wefers, New York A. C.; Charles A. Bradley, London A. C., second; John V. Crum, New York A. C., third; H. G. Stevenson, London A. C., fourth. Time, 9 4-5 seconds.

Running high jump, won by M. F. Sweeney, New York A. C., with a jump of 6 feet 5⅝ inches; S. A. Warner Battazzi, New York A. C., and Reginald Williams, London A. C., both cleared 5 feet 10 inches; Alan Brooke Johnston, London A. C., cleared 5 feet 8 inches.

One-mile run, won by T. P. Conneff, New York A. C., George W. Orton, New York A. C., second. Time, 4 minutes 18 1-5 seconds.

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard run won by Bernard J. Wefers, New York A. C.; J. V. Crum, New York A. C., second; Gilbert Jordan, London A. C. third. Time, 21 3-5 seconds.

Putting sixteen-pound shot, won by George Gray, New York A. C., with a put of 43 feet 5 inches; W. Orville Hickok, New York A. C., second, with a put of 42 feet; Edward John Watson, London A. C., third, with a put of 34 feet 7 inches.

One-hundred-and-twenty-yard hurdles, won by Stephen Chase, New York A. C., Godfrey Shaw, London A. C., second; William John Oakley, London, A. C., third. Time, 15 2-5 seconds.

Throwing sixteen-pound hammer, won by James S. Mitchell, New York A. C., with a throw of 137 feet 5½ inches; Harry P. Cross, New York A. C., second, with a throw of 124 feet 10 inches.

Quarter-mile run, won by Thomas E. Burke, New York A. C.; Gilbert Jordan, London A. C., second; W. Fitz Herbert, London A. C., third. Time, 49 seconds.

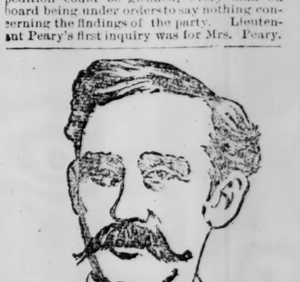
Running broad jump, won by Elwood B. Bloss, New York A. C., with a jump of 22 feet 6 inches; Lewis F. Sheldon, New York A. C., second, with 21 feet 11 inches; William John Oakley, London A. C., third, with 21 feet 6¼ inches; Wallingford Mendelson, London A. C., fourth, with 19 feet 11 inches.

Three-mile run, won by T. P. Conneff, New York A. C., E. J. Wilkins, London A. C., second. Time, 15 minutes 36 1-5 seconds.

PEARY BACK AGAIN.

The Arctic Explorer and Comrades Return in Safety to St. John's.

The steamer Kite arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, having on board Lieutenant Peary and all the members of the Arctic expedition party. Every one is hale and hearty, but beyond that little satisfactory information concerning the success of the expedition could be gleaned, every man on board being under orders to say nothing concerning the findings of the party. Lieutenant Peary's first inquiry was for Mrs. Peary.



LIEUTENANT PEARY.

The members of the relief party were delighted with their trip to the frozen North. The Kite arrived at Falcon Harbor in latitude 74.48 on August 4. The steamer was as far north on July 31, but was forced south by heavy ice floes. Peary arrived at headquarters about two weeks before the Kite reached there.

In the expedition over the Icecap, which left Anniversary Lodge April 1, Peary, Lee and Hensen took part, having five sledges and forty-nine dogs, besides a supporting party of natives, during the first stages of the journey. When they arrived at a point 135 miles from headquarters, where he had cached provisions on the failure of the expedition in 1894, Peary could not find the cache, which had evidently been snowed over and buried.

Owing to the smallness of the party and the fatal defect of a scarcity of food, Peary could not make his way northward.

For more than two weeks all three lived on one meal a day. They ate their last ounce of food twenty miles from camp, and passed twenty-six hours without food before they succeeded in reaching home. They got back July 25, just a week before they heard news of the relief expedition.

FIVE DROWNED OFF CHICAGO.

Waves of Lake Michigan Engulf Young Men Who Were Swimming.

Five young men were drowned in the lake at Chicago while seeking relief from the heat on shore. Their deaths were caused by the heavy sea created by the strong wind which prevailed all day, becoming a gale at night.

One party of six went out on the lake off Lawrence avenue, Lakeview, in a boat. When 300 feet from shore all of them took off their clothes and jumped into the water. A big wave came rolling shoreward while they were swimming and swept them away and under the water.

The dead are Robert Becker, twenty, painter, body recovered; Otto Schweiger, twenty years old, bartender, body not recovered; Oscar Huber, aged nineteen, jeweler, body not recovered.

Frank Stahn, one of the survivors, swam to the boat, bearing the unconscious form of William Gerkensmeyer, who was pulled into the boat just in time to save his life. The sixth member of the party, John Feibach, also swam to the boat.

The other fatalities occurred at the same hour off Hopedale avenue, in the same part of the city. William Elliott and George Engel were swimming when a towering wave broke on them, carrying them under.

Chicago's High Tower.

Chicago is to have a tower that will exceed in height the famous Eiffel Tower.

Buried in a Landslide.

A landslide of large extent occurred on the Champlain River at St. Luce, Champlain County, Canada, carrying with it the house of Zephisin Normandin and burying five members of the family in the ruins. Three children who heard the noise escaped by jumping through the windows. One of them has become insane through fright. The five dead bodies have been dug out. The river is completely blocked.

Ecuador Sends to Europe for Teachers.

The new Government of President Alfaro, of Ecuador, is sending to Europe for a professor of political economy and four military instructors. It will also send for a marine expert for the nautical school.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect July 1, 1895.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:35, A. M., and at 5:50 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.45 P. M., and 9:00 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and teamerlines, and at Elenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morchead City and Wilmington, N. C.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Manag'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agt.

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New Albemarle House

Mr. & Mrs. SAWYER Props,

Cor. Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C. First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table. Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 per day.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. H. STARK.

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COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

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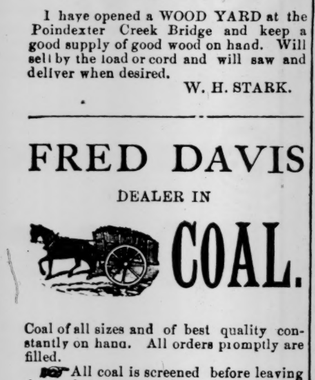
From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth-covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty. At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street. All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

GROVES



TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.

WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Peris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,

ABNEY, CARR & CO.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE BUSINESS SIDE.

Considerable prominence has been given to the sentimental side of the notable events which have occurred in our Southland during the last few weeks, but not too much. There can be no doubt that they have had a decided influence in developing and promoting good feeling between the North and the South. Making every allowance for momentary enthusiasm and the spirit of the occasion, there must be from such events, such speeches and such personal expressions of good will a lasting residuum of better feeling between the sections.

But these events have a business side which is scarcely less interesting than the sentimental side. The splendid manner in which the National Encampment of the G. A. R. was handled at Louisvile, the broad hospitality and public spirit shown by the citizens of Chatanooga, and the magnificent display of private and public enterprise evinced at the Exposition at Atlanta have each and all been a fine revelation of the commercial spirit of the new South. They are attracting attention to its vast resources and to its inviting field for capital when judiciously invested.

Thus, we repeat, the business side as well as the sentimental side of these notable events affords an interesting revelation of the spirit of the new South.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

The New York Democratic Convention has met and gone; it went in sections, part before the business was done, part after.

Before that body lay the impossible task of pleasing Tammany and pleasing anti-Tammany. Of course, in such a choice, it must be Tammany that must have its way, and so the anti-Tammany men, the so-called State Democracy, left the Convention in an altogether justifiable huff and Tammany had things entirely its own way. The fight between the two factions is "on," and is intensely bitter.

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

The much advertised "Silver Conventon" was held at Raleigh last week. It was controlled by the Populists, there being only 27 Democrats and 9 Republicans participating while the Populists numbered about 300. The resolutions adopted declare in favor of silver in strong terms and recommend that people support only avowed silverites; ratio 16 to 1.

Senator Gorman is beginning to realize the real proportions of the popular protest in Maryland against boss rule and machine politics. The people of that State are determined to make the government of their commonwealth representative, and to dethrone the autocratic usurpers of official authority. It is a question involving their self-respect and the honor and dignity of the State.

The rhetoric of reconciliation which has lately been poured out so copiously is to be taken with some allowance, of course, for the enthusiasm of the speakers. Undoubtedly the bitter memories of the war are being rapidly obliterated, and the two sections are being amicably brought together in an amicable way by "the better angels of our nature," as Lincoln predicted.

Vice President Stephenson says "Alaska has a great future." That is probable; uut it don't alter the fact his party—the Democratic—abused Seward shamefully for buying it. If Democraey's foresight were equal to its hindsight it would be more of a success.

Had the Republican party been continued to control the Government, the great and beneficent principle of Protection would have been maintained, no deficit in the National Treasury would have occurred and there would have been no sale to English gold bngs.

The Southern Bank Examiner who says that the Cleveland Admigistration has put the Treasury in the hands of foreigners, who run it to suit themselves, can hardly expect to retain his office, but there is a good deal of truth in his statement, nevertheless.

This may be a record-smashing year, but to smash the record of the Democratic party for the past twelve months is not within the power of man.

The present National Administration has done what it could to send the country "over the hills to the poor house."

No party in this country which increases the debt in time of peace can win in the next election.

The National Treasury is ill, with Dr. Syndicate for a physician and a Wall Street nurse in attendance.

BREACHES OF TRUST.

The extent of defalcations of persons holding positions of trust and responsibility in this country is not generally known. Such cases are reported in the newspapers from time to time but many more are not made public, and so the aggregate amount of losses in that relation does not become a part of our business statistics. But since the advent of the Insurance Companies which guarantee fidelity of employes, the figures have become more accessible, and they reveal a degree of dishonesty of this sort that has not been suspected.

According to a circular recently issued by one of these Companies, it appears that the defalcations for 1893 amounted to over $19,000,000, and in 1894 to more than $25,000,000. Including the very small losses which were not recorded, it is estimated that the total sum of money misappropriated by faithless custodians of other people's funds during the last year was not less than $30,000,000

This great loss was distributed generally among the various kinds of business, and there does not seem to have been an exeeptional proportion of defalcation in any one line. The banks snffered most because they handle the most money, but other corporations were correspondiugly defrauded, and individual merchants and manufacturers of all classes had a similar experience in the order of the importanee of their operaiions.

The value of all the farm products of the country cannot be easily estimated. Some statistians place this year's crop of wheat, oats, corn and potatoes at about $30,000,000,000.

LTIERARY NOTICES.

MARY ANDERSON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHAR. Mrs DE NAVARRO (Mary Anderson) has now completed the autobiography of her stage career, and a series of the most interesting chapters from the manuscript will be printed in "The Ladies' Home Journal," of Philadelphia. In these articles she will tell of her first appearance on the stage, the experiences of her theatrical life, and the famous people in America and England whose acquaintance she made. The "Journal" will begin the autobiography in an early issue.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL INVESTS. What is generally conceded in Philadelphia to be one of the most desirable building sites in the city has just been purchased by "The Ladies Home Journal." The property is located at Sixth and Walnut streets, which means that it fronts on two of the most beautiful squares In Philadelphia, the famous Indspendence Sqnare on the east and Washington Square on the South. The land acquired includes five properties. On May 1st, next, the houses thereon will be torn down to make room for a building costing $250,000, to be sojely owned and exclnsively used by the "Journal." The building will require two years in its construction,

The "Arena" for October is unusually attractive. A fine portrait of the talented young Tennessee authoress, Will Allen Dromgoole, forms the frontispiece, and a richly illustrated paper from the pen of the Editor opens this issue. A contribution which will doubtless excite general attention and occasion much comment is from the pen of Hon. A. R. Barrett, Ex-Government Examiner for failed banks, entitled "The Era of Fraud." The revelations of fraud as practiced by many banks are of a most astonishing character. Helen H. Gardener continues her able history of the Legislative battle waged during last winter for the protection of innocent girls against libertines. Among the able articles are: "Influence of Plutocracy upon the Church;" "Why the Workers Want; "Land and Money; "Solution of the Labor Question;" "The Great Neighbor;" "The England of Sir Thomas Moore;" "Napoleon Bonaparte," and "Occult Manlfestations. Probably the contribution which will provoke the most thought and discussion, is entitled "The Vaccinnation Error." It is one of the strongest arguments against vaccination that has appeared. The book reviews are exceedingly strong. There are 176 pages in the body of the magazine and 16 additional pages devoted to the discussion of current topics by the Editor, making this number of The Arena the largest monthly review published in the English speaking world.

"Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly" for October is an exceptionally beautiful number pictorially, without any sacrifice of that quality of timeliness which makes it unique amongst illustrated magazines. The opening article is an idylllic description of a Summer holiday visit to old England's loveliest county, Snrry, with a description of the stately manor of Deepdene, upon which the present American Duchess of Marlborough has spent a large sum of money to good purpose. Apropos to this year's tercentennial Tasso celebration, there is a sympathetic and elaborately illustrated paper on "The Last Days of Torquato Tasso." Another Italian contribution of rare artistic interest is a description of Nonte Oliveto Maggiore, to which are appended some "Souvenirs of Sina." Other picturesque features are: "Women as Athletes;" "Burmese Women;" "Light-Givers;" "Town and Cloth Halls of Flanders;" "Widowed Sovereigns," and "Alpine Soldiers." This number also contains several unusually interesting short poems and stories.

If your child is puny, fretful, troubled with glandular swellings, inflamed eyes, or sores on the head, face, or body, a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is needec to expel the scrofulous humors from the blood. The sooner you begin to give this medicine the better.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Sept. 27, 1895.

"How would Reed and Davis strike you?" The question was asked by one of a group of prominent Republicans who had been discussing opinions which had been expressed by Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and ex-Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, on the Presidential outlook. The response was prompt and emphatic: "Good." Senator Pettigrew expressed the belief that Senator Davis would be supported for the Presidential nomination by from five to eight States at the opening of the convention, and that, owing to his friendly relations with all the other candidates, his chance for winning would be excellent in case of prolonged contest. Mr. Pettigrew thinks Senator Davis a splendid candidate. He says of him: "While nobody ever accused him of being a trimmer or of attempting to carry water on both shoulders, there is no truer friend in the country of both the working man and the business man. It is perhaps a curious fact that while so many distinguished and able lawyers have been almost all their lives representatives of opulent railroads, steamship companies or other corporations. Davis has never been a corporation lawyer. It would be a great thing for the United States if it would have at the head of affairs a man whose sympathies as so cosmopolitan, and whose scholarship embraces at once the practical knowledge of the statesman and the elegant acquirements of a literateur." Ex-Senator Sabin, while not disparaging Senator Davis, thinks he cannot hope for anything better than the Vice Presidency.

The administration men have made a new move against Blackbarn in the Kentucky campaign. It was inaugurated when Representative Berry of that State announced himself a candidate for the Senate, and will, it is said, be followed by similar announcements from other administration Democrats who are personally popular enough to get the support of a few of the Democratic candidates for the legislature. None of these men have any serious intention of coming to the Senate, even if the Democrats can hold the legislature. Their object is to aid in electing a Democratic majority of the legislature and to control a majority of the Democrats so elected, in order to prevent Blackburn's election. When they can make it plain that Blackburn cannot be re-elected, the name of Secretary Carlisle will be pushed to the front as a compromise candidate and all the administration men will promptly retire in his favor. Quite a shrewd game in its way, but it will be nicely blocked if the Republicans carry the legislature.

If any doubts remained in the minds of the Republicans about carrying the State of New York this year they were removed by the bolting of Senator Hill's Syracuse convention by the cuckoos. New York is all right this year and next.

It is now said that Senator Gorman has given up whatever hope he may have indulged in of receiving any help from the administration, and that he is now depending solely upon cash, with which the sugar trust and other corporations under obligations to him are plentifully supplying him, to retaiu his hold upon Maryland. If he fails, his influence in national politics will hereafter be insignificant.

NOTICE.

September 23d, 1895.

NORTH CAROLINA,
Dare County.
Buffalo City Mills, Limited,
vs.
William P. Kamps.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that after due diligence the defendant cannot be found in the State, and that he is a nonresident of the State of North Carolina and that said defendant has property in the State and the plaintiff has a cause of action against him, of which this court has jurisdiction, it is therefore ordered, decreed and adjudged by the court that an order of publcalion be made in the "North Carolinian," a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C., for six successive weeks, giving notice to the plaintiff to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be holden for the county of Dare on the ninth Monday after the first Monday of September, 1895, which is the fourth day of November, 1895, to appear and answer or demur to the complaint of plaintiff as he may be advised, or the plaintiff will take judgment by defanlt.

The defendant is further notified that the purpose of this action is to compel him to convey certain property conveyed to him by deeds of F. F. Brown, M. H. Brown and W. E. Alexander, wife and others, and M. D. L. Newbury and wife and others, which are duly recorded in the Register of Deeds' office of Dare County, reference to said deeds is made for full description upon the ground that he holds the same as trustee for the plaintiff and has refused to convey the same upon demand.

The said defendant is further notified that the plaintiff has secured an attachment upon the property described in the said deeds above referred to and has filed in said court Lis Pendens. It is further ordered that a publication of this order shall be sufficient notice to the defendant.

J. B. JENNETT,
Clerk Superior Court,
Dare County, N. C.

E. F. Aydlett,
Att'y for plaintiff.

$1800.00
GIVEN AWAY TO INVENTORS.

$150.00 every month given away to any one who applies through us for the most meritorious patent during the month preceding.

We secure the best patents for our clients, and the object of this offer is to encourage inventors to keep track of their bright ideas. At the same time we wish to impress upon the public the fact that

IT'S THE SIMPLE, TRIVIAL INVENTIONS THAT YIELD FORTUNES,

such as the "car-window" which can be easily slid up and down without breaking the passenger's back, "sauce-pan," "collar-button," "nut-lock," "bottle-stopper," and a thousand other little things that most any one can find a way of improving; and these simple inventions are the ones that bring largest returns to the author. Try to think of something to invent.

IT IS NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

Patents taken out through us receive special notice in the "National Recorder," published at Washington, D. C., which is the best newspaper published in America in the interests of inventors. We furnish a year's subscription to this journal, free of cost, to all our clients. We also advertise, free of cost, the invention each month which wins our $150 prize, and hundreds of thousands of copies of the "National Recorder," containing a sketch of the winner, and a description of his invention, will be scattered throughout the United States among capitalists and manufacturers, thus bringing to their attention the merits of the invention.

All communications regarded strictly confidential. Address

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Reference—editor of this paper. Write for our 50-page pamphlet, FREE.

Over Thirty Years Without Sickness.

Mr. H. WETTSTEIN, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I learned the evil results of constipation, and the efficacy of

AYER'S

Pills, I have not had one day's sickness for over thirty years — not one attack that did not readily yield to this remedy. My wife had been, previous to our marriage, an invalid for years. She had a prejudice against cathartics, but as soon as she began to use Ayer's Pills her health was restored."

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

To Restore Strength, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

W. C. T. U. Column.

CONDUCTED BY A MEMBER.

The money paid for one glass of whiskey would pay for one pound of beef.

Wellington used to send men forward to the villages through which his men would pass and buy up the liquor that his soldiers might be kept sober.

We believe that "what the law says is property *is*," and that alcoholic liquors give no equivalent for value received, but are only a form of investment, the most delusive in the world, producing no wealth and destroying the wealth producing power of the drinker in exact proportion to the amount he drinks. Therefore, when the State says that alcoholic drinks are proper and shall be protected the first grand fallacy in government has been enacted.

Archdeacon Farrar, in a speech at Devonshire House, said: "In London alone at least a thousand babies are suffocated by drunken mothers every year." That fact of itself ought to count out that stale argument that a man or woman has the right to drink if he or she pleases. Even babies have rights that older people are bound to respect. And the right to life is one that must not be ignored.

"Nor can it be said that government interferes with or impairs any one's constitutional rights of liberty or property when it determines that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks for general or individual use as a beverage are or may become hurtful to society and every member of it, and is therefore a business in which no one may lawfully engage."—U. S. Supreme Court.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

"For several months, I was troubled with a persistent humor on my head which gave me considrable annoyance, until it occurred to me to try Ayer's Hair Vigor. Bsfore using one bottle, the humor was healed.—T. T. Adams, General Merchant, Turbeville, Va.

Worthy of Commendation.

Rev. J. T. Mastin, pastor of McKendree M. E. church, Norfolk, Va., says that he has used Quratol for a very annoying facial eruption which had given him much trouble, and after a few applications it had cured him. He thought so much of its remedial properties that he recommended it to others. The result has been entirely satisfactory, and he knew of many cases in which it had been used, and proven to be worthy of commendation. Quratol will quickly cure any facial eruption or skin disease. All druggists sell it at 50 cents.

Worth Its Weight In Gold.

Mrs. M. E. Ferguson, of 2508 North street, Richmond, Va., says: "I fell down stairs at my home and sprained my wrist, and for weeks suffered excruciating pain. A friend of mine advised me to try Quratol, after I had tried almost every other remedy. After three applications I was entirely relieved. I will always keep it in the house. It is worth its weight in gold."

Enables Him to Attend to His Duties.

Sergeant Cuthrill, one of the most popular officers on the police force of Norfolk, says: "For several nights I suffered with a sprained back, and was unable to walk with ease. I tried Quratol, and in a few hours I was able to attend to my duties without inconvenience. I find it an excellent remedy for home use."

AMERICAN SIX DOLLAR TYPEWRITER

is just the thing for business and professional men who have a few letters to write and want those letters to look well. Doctors and lawyers, especially, find it very handy. Children easily and quickly learn to write on it.

It will do just as good work as the $100.00 machines. Of course it is not quite as fast. It is simply constructed, easily learned, easily operated.

We'll send you a letter written on it—along with a special circular—if you'll send us your address.

63 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Andrews School Furnishing Company

FREE MEDICAL REEERENCE Book (64 pages for men and women who are afflicted with any form of private disease peculiar to their sex, errors of youth, contagious diseases, female troubles, etc.

Send 2 two cent stamps, to pay postage to the leading specialists and physicians in this country, Dr. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ Broad Street, Atlanta Ga. 16-29.

Superior To All Sarsaparillas.

Down in Georgia, over fifty years ago, a marvelous medicine was discovered. It was what is now known as P. P. P., (*Lippman's Great Remedy*), and its fame and reputation has been growing with the years.

For Rheumatism, Blood Poisoning, Pain in the side, wrists, shoulders, back and joints, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Scrofula, and all Blood and Skin Diseases, it has never been equalled.

Pain is subjugated, Health Renewed, Appetite restored and sleepless nights banished by its wonderful influence.

P. P. P. is a wonderful tonic and strengthener. Weak women should always take P. P. P. It builds them up. It has the universal commendation of medical men throughout the country, because we publish the formula on every bottle, and one trial will convince the most skeptical that it is a genuine health restorer.

Read The Truth And Be Convinced.

A Wonderful Cure.

I was a martyr to muscular rheumatism for thirty years; tried all medicines and doctors with no permanent relief. I was advised to take P. P. P., and before I had finished two bottles my pain subsided so I was able to work. I feel better than I have for years, and am confident of a complete recovery.

J. S. DUPRISS, Newnanville, Fla.

Testimony from the Mayor.

I suffered with Rheumatism for fifteen years, tried all the so-called specifics, but to no purpose. My grandson got me a bottle of P. P. P., and I feel like a new man.

W. H. WILDER, Mayor of Albany.

From Two Well-known Physicians.

We are having a big sale for your P. P. P., and we prescribe it in a greatmany cases, and find it an excellent thing. We handle about one dozen bottles a week.

Drs. J. M. & M. T. RICHARDSON, Piedmont, S. C.

Hot Springs Surpassed.

A bottle of P. P. P., has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs, Ark.

JAMES M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown Co., O.

Pimples, Sores and Eruptions Cured.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficient qualities of the popular medicine for skin diseases known as P. P. P. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. After taking three bottles in accordance with directions, I am entirely cured.

Capt. J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga. of Johnston & Co.

The above letters are taken from many received by us. P. P. P., (*Lippman's Great Remedy*,) is a medicine whose virtues are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

P. P. P. begins its work by purifying the blood, which is the source of all life, and does not cease until a perfect and entire cure is effected.

The mortifying eruptions that disfigure the complexion, the tired feeling that prevents thorough accomplishments of the daily tasks, sleepless nights, loss of appetite, irritability of disposition, all mean a derangement of the system consequent from impure blood, which can and will be cured by P. P. P.

P. P. P. (*Lippman's Great Remedy*), is conceded by physicians and the people to be the Greatest Blood Purifier of the Age. It positively and permanently cures. For sale by all druggists or direct from us; price $1 a bottle, six bottles for $5.

LIPPMAN BROS., SOLE PROPRIETORS, Lippman Block, SAVANNAH, GA.

Molly Maguire Warnings.

President Andrews, in a Scribner historical paper, gives the following examples of the Molly Maguire warnings. One admonition ran:

"Now men i have warented ye before and i willnt warind you no mor—but i will gwrintee you the will be the report of the revolver."

A rude drawing of a revolver was subjoined as the author's sign manual.

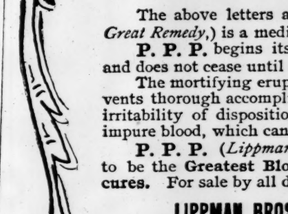
Others were: "Any blackleg that takes a Union Man's job while he is standing for his rights will have a hard road to travel and if he don't he will have to suffer the consequences."

This "Notice" was followed by a picture of a dead man in his coffin and signed "Beacher and Tilton."

At Locust Summit, March 31, 1875, was posted the following: "Mr. Blacklegs if you don't leave in 2 days time you meet your doom there will be an open war—imeateatly."

A Power for Good.

Diseased Kidneys. Discharging Bloody Matter. Near unto Death.



MR. F. M. WHEELER

"Rendolph, Iowa, May 12, 1893.

M. M. FENNER, M. D., Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I had kidney trouble, consumption of bowels, Rheumatism and bad cough all combined. Was discharging bloody matter and shreds of flesh from my bowels, and suffered intense pain, and felt that I must die. My wife was seriously afflicted with urinary trouble.

We both used your Kidney and Backache Cure. A few doses gave relief and a few bottles cured. I never knew a remedy possessed of such power for good."

DR. FENNER'S Kidney and Backache Cure DID IT.

A Great Renal Depurant.

Cures all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, urinary passages. Female Weaknesses, Bed Wetting in children, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Skin and Blood Diseases, Swelled Limbs, Bright's Disease, Gravel or Stone in bladder, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sample free.

Dr. Fenner's Pellets cure Sick Headaches, Constipation, etc. The best Family Physic.

Dr. Fenner's German Eye-Salve cures Sore Eyes, Cracked Lips, Piles, Skin Eruptions.

Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey. Relieves any cough, asthma, etc., in an hour.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. A specific in any inflammation. Relieves burns, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, or any pain in from 20 minutes. Cures colic, dyspepsia, dysentary and flux; also bronchitis and consumption. One dose cures LaGrippe.

FOR SALE BY Dr. J. E. WOOD, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

For Sale Cheap.

A nice small Schooner (Alice). She is smart and in good condition. She is the very yarn for fish or oyster trade. I have no use for her now, is my reason for selling.

W. E. DUNSTAN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Schooner for Sale.

I offer the schooner "Mary Jane" at private sale. She is 14 tons burden, warranted to be sound and in good condition. For terms etc., apply to me personally or by letter, at Elizabeth City, N. C.

WM. JEROLDS.

Aug. 28, '95.

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Successor to

Lanphear & Haff,

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Agents.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,

Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER

106 FULTON MARKET,

New York

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Stencils furnished at a moment's notice.

Reference:—Guirkin & Co., Bankers, izabeth City, N C, and other Financial houses when desired

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles,
Neuralgia, Constipation, Bad Blood
Malaria, Nervous ailments
Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

MONEY

is to be made at our NEW line of work in your own localities wherever they live. You can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THE MILD POWER CURES

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF NUMBERS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Facache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.25
18	Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.25
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.25
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.25
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.25
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.25
26	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
29	Sore Mouth, or Canker	.25
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
31	Painful Periods	.25
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.25
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.25
	EXTRA NUMBERS:	
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages, MAILED FREE.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

SPECIFICS.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL "THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

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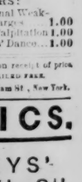
When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made, finest finished and

Most Popular

for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing, you will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is



Light Running

There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

NEW HOME

It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (*patented*), no other has it; New Stand (*patented*), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 28 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

—DO YOU—

WANT

A Trilby Heart — A Watch
A Silver Bracelet — A Chain
A Belt Buckle — A Ring
A Pair of Side Combs — A Clock
A Thimble — Set of Tea Spoons
A Pair of Spectacles — A Belt Pin
Good Goods

Hathaway Bros.,
THE RELIABLE JEWELER
Cor. Main and Water Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C.

These are the latest styles. You should call and see them. If you want any we will sell to you at the lowest living price. Special attention given to the repairing of fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

North Carolina
Iron Works
—AND—
Supply House.

Machine Shop & Foundry,
MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS
Made and Repaired.
Steamboat & Mill Work a Specialty.

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We are prepared to do Saw-Mill and Steamboat work and General Machine and Foundry work of all descriptions. Our tools consists of 16 to 48 inch Lathes and can turn Shafts 16 feet long. Planers 42 by 42 inches by 16 feet long.

We carry in stock a full line of Bogy and Dry Kiln Wheels; also Standard Grate Bars, and are prepared to furnish Boiler Fronts and general Foundry work on short notice.

We are prepared to do our own pattern work and we guarantee our work and prices to compare with any other city.

We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Guages, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

For further information, address,

J. H. PARTRIDGE,
P. O. Box 220. Manager.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—Charles C. Pool; Commissioners—Paloma John, Thomas A. Commander, Alson B. Seeley, Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs. Clerk, Charles A. Banks; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioners, Allen Kramer and Fred. H. Zeigler.

Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, Rev. C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, Rev. F. H. Johnston, pastor.

COLORED—Methodist, Rev. H. Pettigrew, pastor; Corner Stone, Elder Zion H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Elder J. A. Faulk, pastor; Sawyer's Chaple, Rev. J. C. Coleman, pastor.

Y. M. C. A.—Rooms over Dr. McMullan's drug store, corner of Mathews and Water streets. Religious exercises every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gentlemen cordially invited. J. B. Blades, president; R. O. Preyor, vice president; J. D. Sykes, sec'y; H. O. Hill, treasurer.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317; Dr W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brothers S. W.; E. F. Lamb, J. W.; D. B. Bradford, Sec'y and Moses Weisel, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14; W. S. White, N. G.; E. F. Sawyer, V. G.; W. W. Morrisett, Sec'y J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209. T. B. Wilson, Regent; W. C. Simons, Vice Regent; Noah Burfoot, Orator; J. P. Overman, Secretary; F. M. Cook, jr., Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer; W. W. Mann, Warden; Louis Selig, Sentry; Dr. W. J. Lumsden, Medical Examiner; Fred. Davis, Deputy Regent; J. Salomonsky, Mauris Wescott and Erskin Ehringhaus, Trustees.

Knights of Honor: John H. Engle, Dictator, J. H. Burgess, Reporter, J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, chairman, Fred Whitehurst, Frank Weeks, Joseph F. Harrell, Charles L. Weeks.

Sheriff Thomas P. Wilcox, Superior Court Clerk John P. Overman, Register of Deeds M. B. Culpepper, Treasurer John S. Morris, County Examiner Easton Peel,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

C. C. Pool,	Carolinian Building
E. F. Aydlett, jr.	Elliott street,
E. F. Ward,	Elliott street,
E. R. Sawyer,	Main street,
W. F. Aydlett,	Main street,
J. L. Griffin,	Main street,
E. F. Aydlett, sr.	Elliott street,
W. C. Brooks,	Carolinian Building,
J. L. Saunders,	Main street,
Frank Vaughan,	Carolinian Building.

PHYSICIANS.

W. J. Lumsden,	Road street.
J. W. Wright,	Church street,
J. Wood,	Church street,
D. McMullan,	Pennsylvania Ave.
W. W. Griggs,	Church street.

DENTISTS.

J. H. White,	Main street,
J. E. Swindell,	Water street

DRUGGISTS:

Geo. Wadsworth,	Road street,
J. Wood,	East Main street,
Griggs & Griggs,	Water street,
Hollowell & Bro.,	Main street,
D. McMullan,	North Water street.

SCHOOLS.

Scientific Collegiate Ins't.	S. L. Sheep, Prin
Select School	I. N. Tillett, "
Normal (col.)	P. W. Moore, "

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, October 2, 1895.

☞Another cool wave.

☞Cotton is opening prematurely.

☞The rice and peanut crops are suffering for want of rain.

☞The sweet and late Irish potato crops are seriously affected by the drouth.

☞Dr. W. H. Cowell, of Currituck, died on Monday evening. His age was 60 years.

☞The Premium List of the Edenton Agricultural and Fish Fair, to be held on the 22nd 23rd, 24th and 25th of this month, is on our table. It is the neatest and most complete ever issued by the Association. Let the Fair be liberally patronized, both in the way of exhibits and attendance.

☞The Colored Fair opened yesterday with a large attendance. There is already a fine exhibit with still more coming in. Ex-Congressman Langston's address was an able and eloquent one. He is one of the cultured orators of his race. Senator Pritchard speaks at 11:30 to-day. By all means let everybody go and hear him.

☞The death of Mrs Arthur L. Jones, which occurred at her residence on Main street last Wednesday, removes from our midst a good and noble woman—one who was greatly esteemed by all who enjoyed her acquaintance. Her age was 81 years. The funeral services were held at the Methodist Church. Rev. J. H. Hall, of the Methodist Church, and Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, of the Baptist Church, officiated.

☞The Winston "Republican" passed its 24th birthday last week. In 1872 it was purchased by Mr. G. W. Goslin who has continued as editor and proprietor. It is a clean, well conducted and out spoken Republican newspaper, and, next to the CAROLINIAN, is the oldest paper in the State without change of editor and proprietor. The CAROLINIAN was established in July 1869, and is in its 27th year under the same editorial control and business management.

☞To the inquiries of "A, A. C." the CAROLINIAN will state that no Regular Baptist Church was organized in the United States until 1639. This church was instituted at Providence, R. I., by Roger Williams. The Old School or Primitive Baptist Church split off from the Regular, or Missionary Baptists during the latter part of the last century. They do not believe in Sunday Schools or Missionary efforts. Belcher's "Religious Denominations" will give a description of the different denominations in the world.

☞A note from our young friend J. Wiley Halstead, of South Mills, informs us that his father, John W. Halstead, died on the 22nd ult, aged 65 years. The funeral took place on the 23rd, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Sanford of the Methodist Church. Mr. Halstead was a prominent citizen of Camden, and before his failing health, from which he has suffered for a number of years, he took an active part and wielded a large influence in the county. He at one time represented it in the Legislature.

☞At the meeting of the Board of Town Commissioners held on Monday the following bids were received for the Tiber and Poindexter Creeks Improvements: $18,860.00 by F. F. Jones, of Baltimore; $12,360.00 by John Dugan, of Washington City, D. C.; $10,950.00 by Wm. Conley & Son, of Philadelphia; $10,750.82 by J. E. Francis & Co., of Catonsville, Md.; $10,485.00 by W. R. Taylor, of Norfolk, Va.; $9,990.00 by John Bernard Brown, of Philadelphia; $9,900.00 by E. J. Acker Construction Company, of Norfolk, and $9,285.00 by Breer & Feeley, of Alexandria, Va. The latter, being the lowest bid, was unanimously accepted and the contract was duly signed. The work is to be completed by the 1st of April.

☞While at Hertford last week we had the pleasure of meeting and making the acquaintance of Judge Graham, who was holding Perquimans Court, and during an hour's interesting conversation in the evening, among other things, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, about which there has been a good deal of controversy, was referred to. He stated that his brothers Dr. George W. and Prof. Alexander Graham had, after much research and labor, obtained numerous facts establishing its authenticity which they had published in a pamphlet, and he kindly promised to write Dr. Graham to send us a copy. It has been received, and we have read with absorbing interest. It furnishes conclusive evidence "that there was a Declaration of Independence at Charlotte, North Carolina, on May 20, 1775," and "that the resolutions were sent to the Continental Congress and suppressed by the president because he feared their publication would defeat a certain petition to the King."

☞What the world wants is men who talk less about their theories and work harder in support of them

Don't wait until it rains before you think of those Umbrellas at Weisel's.

☞Discrimination is a word that nine out of ten critics have forgotten the meaning of. They run to either optomistic or pessimistic extremes.

Zoeller's big offer runs out on the 10th of this month.

You will regret it if you don't get one of Zoeller's big offers. It runs out on the 10th.

Stamped Work cheaper at Weisel's than anywhere else in the city.

☞People can boast of their generosity, but none of them really like to see the other fellow getting ahead.

Doily and two skeins of wash silk at Weisel's for 5 cents.

☞A loaf of stale bread can be made quite fresh by being dipped quickly into hot milk and then baked until dry in a quick oven.

A mean-just-what-we-say sale is on at Moses Weisel's. See his 19c all wool goods. Henrettas and Surges, 33⅓c kind.

☞When the future historian comes to record public opinion upon the weather of September, 1895, he will be forced to skip a great many hard words.

Any young lady guaranteed to catch a beaux on her first appearance in public with one of Weisel's Stylish Hats on.

☞To "Inquirer" the CAROLINIAN replies: Charles Sumner was the author of the Civil Rights Bill; Henry Wilson was the Natick Cobbler, and Gen. George H. Thomas was the Rock of Chickamauga.

All kinds of Stampped Linen goods and Embroidery Silk at McCabe & Grice's.

☞It is now affirmed that kerosene is not a sure agency for destroying lice, but that if a gill of crude carbolic acid is added to each pint of kerosene before the emulsion is made it will destroy all forms of lice.

☞The price of corn at Norfolk 38 cents; in this market 37.

☞A sulphur wash is an excellent remedy for roughness and pimples of the skin. Make it by taking one ounce of sulphur flour and pouring over it one quart of boiling water; allow it to stand and steep for twelve hours; then apply it to the skin three or four times a week.

To get right down to the foundation of things you should see the Underwear at Moses Weisel's.

McCabe & Grice's new Fall Goods are coming in every day.

Behring's fine Shoes for ladies and children at McCabe & Grice's.

☞If an insect gets into the ear it may be destroyed by pouring a teaspoonful of warm olive oil into the ear and keeping it there for some time, holding the head in a position to retain the oil, which will afterward come away with the dead insect.

Go to McCabe & Grice's for ladies and children's Fine Shoes.

R. & G. and Madame Warren's Dress Form Corsets at McCabe & Grice's.

Gent's and Boy's Clothing, all new styles, at McCabe & Grice's.

☞Zoeller will give you for next 30 days one life size Crayon and half a dozen Cabinets, best finish, for $3.

☞Is your wall faded or discolored? If it is, go to THE FAIR and get some of the Wall Paper they are selling so cheap.

☞If you want a Shoe that is durable, stylish and up-to-date, you can't do better than try the Zeigler Shoes at THE FAIR.

☞W. T. Davis has opened a Meat Market on Water street, two doors North Main, where he will keep Fresh Meats of all kinds. Give him a call.

☞Fowler & Co. have just received a large and well assorted line of Men's Fall and Winter All Wool Suits, worth from $12.50 to $15.00, which will be sold at $8.00. Come early if you want a bargain.

☞Zoeller, the Water Street Photographer, for the next 30 days, will give you half a dozen Cabinet, best finish and life size Pastel, for $4.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufacture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G. Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞The following items, clipped from a recent issue of "The Arcadian," published at Arcadia, Fla., referring to a former townsman, will be of interest to many of our local readers:

Thomas Gaskins left Tuesday for Chattanooga in the interest of the Gaskins Car Coupling company. The company has had a lot of couplers made at Chattanooga and he will take them to the exposition at Atlanta, where the company has a space near the south entrance of the Main building. The coupler promises to be a great success and it is said that the railroad people are very much enthused over it.

Thomas Gaskins jr., son of the well known inventor of Arcadia, won the cadetship in DeSoto and has been appointed by Senator Whidden.

☞A is A great letter. It is the first letter of the Alphabet, and it stands for ADVERTISING first and always. Aided and Abetted by Ambition, Advancement, Attention, Attraction, and leads by Addition to AFFLUENCE.

☞On a farm where a variety of crops is grown everything can be fed out to a better advantage if there be a variety of stock. It is an item that the risks of loss are lessened, and the varied stock and their products can be made the most of; but the variety must be in kind, not in quality.

☞To several inquirers the CAROLINIAN replies: The expression to "rain cats and dogs" is found in Dean Swift. It is supposed to be of proverbial origin. "Familiarity breeds contempt" is found in one form or another in every language having a literature. To "turn the cold shoulder" is found in Scott's "Antiquary."

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 5:55 and will set to-night at 5:43.—Mr. Thomas C. Jones and wife have returned from their Northern bridal tour.—In noticing the marriage of Miss Grace Melick last week we should have stated that the ceremony was performed by her father, Rev. P. W. Melick, assisted by Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. By the way, we learn that the bridal party have taken in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, including other places, in their trip.—The virtue lies in the struggle, not in the prize.—We had a very pleasant call from Mr. E. H. Riggs, of Dare, on Thursday. He at one time represented the county in the Legislature, and is an intelligent gentleman.—Mr. Jacob Salomonsky is off to New York to purchase his Fall and Winter stock.—"How time goes?" said a first Ward caller as the clock struck 11 the other night. "It is the only thing that does go," she answered wearily, and he took the hint.—Dr. Pendelton's new Hotel building is ready for the plasterers.—We carry our worst enemies within us.—A smart school boy has an "Idea:"

"If history repeats itself,"
He murmured in elation,
"Hereafter I'll try ditto marks
Instead of recitation."

—Mr. Cam Melick is in New York laying in a new stock in the lines Melick deals in, and F. M. Cook, jr., is there on the same mission for the Racket Store.—"I tell you, a man changes his mind about his friends and enemies," remarked a despondent looking man in town the other day. "How so, old man?" queried a bystander. "His enemies stop hitting him when he's down, but it's then that his friends begin," was the reply. —Our young townsman Isaiah Fearing left last week to take his third course at the Baltimore Medical College. He will graduate this session. He is a bright and promising young man.—The greatest truths are the simplest, so are the greatest men. —A great many more people would be happier if they could do as the Optimist advises:

When you see a sky of blue,
Think: that sky was made for you;
When the breeze bends down the trees.
You just think that that's your breeze.
Every blessed drop of due
Falls upon a rose for you.

—Mr W. W. Mann is having his house on Poindexter street remodeled and modernized.—The fact that two young men call on a young lady at once is no certain sign of her popoularity, but it may be that the men are afraid to go alone.—Saturday was Yom Kipper, the Jewish day of Atonement, which was the last of the ten penetential days following their New Year. It was observed generally by the Hebrews here.—Thought is the blossom; language the opening bud; action the fruit behind it.—An alphabet of a Hygenist begins thus:

A is an Apple pie, which is apparently delicious,
B is the Baker of the pie, he works with might and main,
C is the Consumption of the pie, which I vow is injudicious,
D is the Dyspepsia which follows in the train.

—The Town Government, under the new Administration, is moving on orderly and successfully. The *people* are satisfied.—Mr. John Welch and Miss Mattie Wright, of Portsmouth, Va., were united in wedlock on the 24th ult., by Rev. Dr. Blackwell at the Baptist parsonage.—On the 28th ult. by Justice M. B. Culpepper, Mr. Thomas Leggett and Miss Martha E. Mann, both of Princess Anne, Va., were married. A "Gretna Green" affair.—Jerry Waters' trained monkeys at the Park are objects of much interest. Their antics, trapeze and other performances, are amusing and marvelous.—M. B. Culpepper, esq., has laid samples of the James grape, grown on his lot, on our table. They are the largest we ever saw, and are delicious—We acknowledge a delightful call on Monday from Mrs. A. Huckabee, of Edenton, accompanied by Miss Mary Zeigler, of this city, and their friend, Miss Maggie Baker, a charming young lady from Baltimore who is visiting them.—We are sorry to learn that our popular Dentist, Dr. J. H. White, is on the sick list. —What have the "croakers" who declared that it would cost $100,000 to dredge and improve Tiber and Poindexter Creeks got to say now?—Oh the dust, the dust! During the past two weeks it has been dreadful.—Mr. W. H. Breen, of the firm of Breen & Freeley, of Alexandria, Va., to whom was awarded the contract to do the dredging, piling, etc., of Tiber and Poindexter Creeks, has spent several days here and thoroughly examined them. He comes largely endorsed as a reliable and thoroughly competent man, and he has favorably impressed our people.—The Satirist says of one who always does it:

She couldn't change a dollar bill,
But, every time, we find,
No matter what her poverty
She's quick to change her mind.

—Quite cool since Sunday. In fact overcoats and fires were needed for comfort yesterday.—Mr. J. D. Howell, the Engineer employed to superintend the Creek Improvements, arrived on Saturday and has been busy. He will leave today or tomorrow and return when the work begins.—Dr. P. John having resigned as Director in the Electric Light Company, Dr. J. H. White has been elected to fill the vacancy.—Hon. J. W. Albertson has moved his law office into the CAROLINIAN Building, second story. There are now four lawyers occeupying offices in the Building.—Hon. E. C. Duncan, of Beaufort, is in the city. He is one of the most influential citizens of Carteret and the leading Republican of the county.—There was frost here yesterday morning.—The steam tug Lydia is on Willey's Ways for general repairs.—Miss Lessie Grandy has just returned from a three month's visit to Switzerland, England and other parts of Europe.—Senator Pritchard arrived yesterday and spent the day and evening very pleasantly, most favorably impressing our people. Aecepting a courteous invitatlon from Lieut Cantwell, of the Government Sloop "Alert," he will take a short sail down the River at 10 o'clock this morning; at 11:30 he will deliver an address at the Colored Fair and will leave on the 2:30 train.—Tom Dixon's lecture at the Court House last night on "Backbone" was very fine and his rendition of Poe's "Raven" was good.

NOTICE.

We have furnished, in person, many of the patrons of the Public School with copies of our Regulations, and have mailed copies to all we could not see. Should any patron fail to receive one he will please call on us or the Principal.

F. M. COOK,
T. B. WILSON,
J. D. PERRY,
School Committee.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Comprises the University, the College, the Law and Medical Schools and the Summer School for Teachers. Tuition, $60; thirty-five teachers, 471 students. Address President Winston at Chapel Hill, N. C., for Catalogue and Handbook on "University Education"

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WATER STREET,
Elizabeth City, N. C

THE LATEST AND GREATEST
IRRESISTABLE
SUCCESS!

Such a Grand Array of Attractions in
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
SHOES, HATS,
MILLINERY, Etc.

As has never before been put on exhibition in this town.

Absolute perfection in quality and style guaranteed.

You may be sure of the best and latest; our stock contains nothing else.

You may count on the lowest prices; competition can't touch us.

Come right now and get a triple bargain:

First Bargain—BEST STYLE.
Second Bargain—FINE QUALITY.
Third Bargain—LOWEST PRICES.

MOSES WEISEL.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

The Fair opened yesterday.

Mr. George Newby died suddenly one day last week.

Mr. L. W. Luten, of Edenton, is attending the Fair.

Rev. Z. H. Berry baptised nine persons at Shiloh on Sunday.

Mr. I. F. Lee has has returned from a prolonged stay at Hertford.

The revival services at Mt. Lebanon still continue with good results.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Paxton, of Edenton, were here on a bridal trip last week.

The Benbury Family, of Edenton, gave a concert at the Court House on Monday night.

Mr. William Overton left yesterday for Hampton, Va., to attend the Normal School there.

The State Grand Lodge of Love and Charity, held at South Mills last weeks was attended by several of our citizens.

Miss Mary Jones, the "Southern Mocking Bird," is announced to give a series of concerns during the week in the interest of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. George H. Pool and Miss Anise Johnson were happily made one on last Thursday evening. Dame Rumor says another young couple will soon follow suit.

Mesdames Mary Griffin and Penelope Jackson, after spending some time here with their sick mother, left on Saturday for their home in Ansonia, Connecticut.

Mrs. Rosana Harris, wife of Mr. Robert Harris, departed this life on Sunday. The funeral took place at the home on Monday. She was a good and worthy woman.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Fifth Annual Session begins September 16th, 1895. Excellent Corps of Instructors. Educates and trains both sexes for Teachers and good citizenship. Tuition FREE. Board and Lodging $6 and $7 per month. For Catalogue, address:

P. W. MOORE, A. M.,
Principal.

DON'T
LET GRASS GROW

on the road to friendship. Be ever quick to prove to friends that you're ready to serve them better and better as the years roll on. On the friendship road, leading from you to us, we constantly use the mowing machine of "Lowest Possible Prices," and push it onward through the steady force of the good

READY-TO-PUT-ON-TAILOR-MADE-CLOTHING.

What keen blades this mowing machine has got, and how often we brighten and sharpen them up too. Young man in business, suppose you and another young man are trying to get a certain position, and suppose that, in most respects, you are both well qualified for it. Then suppose that the other man is a careful dresser and you are not; suppose his clothes fit while yours hang like rags. Who do you suppose will get the position? We begin with Underwear and fit men of almost every shape with every garment. Undershirts, Drawers, Socks. Shoes, White Shirts, Collars, Neckwear, Cuffs, Vests, Trowers, Coats. A bad fit will make a "dud" of the handsomest cloth.

IF YOUR FEET ARE PRETTY SHOW THEM.

But before doing so call on usand be fitted with a pair of Shoes that will make them more beautiful. If your feet are ugly our Shoes will make them look pretty.

PRICES JUST RIGHT.

Just received a full line of R. & G Corsets at 75c and $1. We keep a full line of Neckwear, Shoes, Underwear, Clothing and General Furnishings for men, and a full line of seasonable Dress Goods, White Goods, Lawns, Percales, Indian Linen, Shoes etc., for ladies.

R. Salomonsky,
Reliable Advertiser of Facts.

ATLANTIC
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CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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WELL STOP RIGHT WHERE YOU ARE.
OUR NEWSPRING STOCK IS FULL OFTHEM.

EVERY PURCHASE MADE AT OUR STORE IS A GUARANTEE BY US THAT YOU HAVE OBTAINED THE BEST & MOST FOR YOUR MONEY.

THE FAIR,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Shoes &c
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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

EVERY PURCHASE MADE AURSRE IS AN ASANCE BY US THAT YOU'VE RECEIVED THE BEST QUALITY LATEST STYLE, LOWEST PRICE.

We want Your Trade, we Want it in a way to Hold it.
BY SELLING THE BEST AND DIVIDING PROFITS WE CAN DO IT
If we Merit your Patronage on this basis, Come now and Pick out the Good
Prices on Everything EXTREMELY LOW.
If it's Bargains You are Looking for, ome At Once to Us

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage o tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about **BACO-CURO.** It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with **BACO-CURO.** It will notify you when to stop and your desire for obacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms or money refunded. Price $1,00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure) for $2.50. For sale by all druggist or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of the PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W. HORNICK, Supt.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La Cross Mis.

DEAR SIRS—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried the so-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac" and various other remedies but without success until I accidently learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your Baco-Curo simply wonderful and can fully recommend it.

Yours very truly,
C. W. HORNICK.

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—such as De Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.

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Write for further information and mention this paper.

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Peculiar

In combination, proportion and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative powers unknown to any other preparation. This is why it has a record of cures unequalled in the history of medicine. It acts directly upon the blood, and by making it pure, rich and healthy it cures disease and gives good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

Monks That Are Expert Seamen.

An Odessa letter of recent date says: "One of the oddest vessels afloat arrived a few days ago in Odessa, and is now moored in the lower quay. She belongs to the convent on Mount Athos and is called the Holy Prophet Ilja (Elias). She is brig rigged and sails under the Turkish flag, but a Greek cross is carried on both mastheads, and she differs from the ordinary Turkish ships by her scrupulous cleanness. The captain is a Jeromonach, a monk ranking higher than a friar, and all the sailors are monks or lay brothers; still, they are expert seamen.

"The pilot, Father Iraklij (Herculius), has crossed all the oceans and zones, sailing around the wide world since 1866. The entire crew speak both Russian and Greek. Service on the ship alternates with worship in the little church in the forecastle. It is quite a curious sight to behold these monks in their long frocks and sandals climbing up the masts, along the yardarms, reefing sails or hanging almost over the water on the foremost point of the bowsprit.

"The brig brought here a load of bricks from Constantinople, and goes in ballast to Marinpol, where she will take a cargo of flour, corn, fish and other provisions which are to furnish the supply for the convent for a whole year.

"According to the sail-monk's own statements, the Holy Prophet Ilja is a smart sailor, and runs eleven knots and hour in a fair wind. She is 105 feet long and carries a cargo of 200 tons."

The value of Montana, mines and all, is $18,609,829.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The Russian thistle has appeared near Abilene, Kan.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"Good Spirits."

The words have different meanings to a spiritualist, a Kentuckian, and an average man. For the average man good spirits depend on good digestion. How to insure good digestion? A Ripans Tabule after each meal, that's all.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894.

HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
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★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS

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FOOD

FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND

CHILDREN

★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

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POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC

Gives relief in FIVE minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One Box sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. Six boxes $5.00. Address THOS. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

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The Cheapest and one of the Best HIGH-GRADE SCHOOLS for boys and young men near New York. Full courses English, Academic, Scientific, Commercial, College Preparatory. Certificate admits to BEST COLLEGES. No recommended student has ever been refused. Complete EQUESTRIAN DEPARTMENT of Horses and Ponies. Send for illustrated catalogue. CAPT. JOEL WILSON, A. M., Principal

WHY SNUFFLE? Pine Whiffs cures Catarrh, Grip, Cold in Head, Hay Fever. You won't sneeze. By mail 25c. A. Metz & Co., 22 Platt St., N.Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

BATTLEFIELD DEDICATED

Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park Ceremonies Ended.

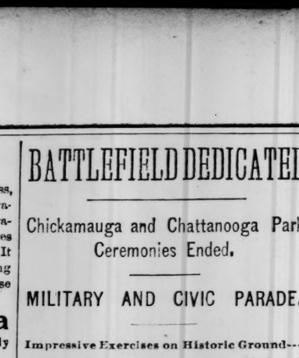
MILITARY AND CIVIC PARADE.

Impressive Exercises on Historic Ground---Vice-President Stevenson Presided and Many Governors Were on the Platform ---Distinguished Soldiers Spoke---A Great Memorial Field of Honor.

An event of more than ordinary interest to the patriotic student of the country's military history has just taken place at Chattanooga, Tenn., in the dedication of Chickamauga and Chattanooga battlefields as a National park. It occurred on the thirty-second anniversary of the bloody two days' battle that raged over the fields and through the woods near Chickamauga millstream.

Chickamauga, like Gettysburg, was one of the deciding battles of the Civil War. It resulted in the permanent occupation of Chattanooga by the Union forces under General Rosecrans, and, in connection with the series of battles fought by General Grant around the place two months later, opened the way for Sherman's march through Georgia to the sea.

At least 75,000 persons, half of them veterans of the Union armies or those of the Confederacy, witnessed the formal dedication. General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and General J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, who fought on opposite sides in the battle of Chickamauga, spoke from the same platform and vied with each other in emphasizing the perpetuity of the Union.



VICE-PRESIDENT ADLAI E. STEVENSON.
(He presided at the dedicatory exercises.)

Besides the Federal officials, including Secretaries Herbert and Smith, Postmaster-General Wilson, Attorney-General Harmon and Congressmen present, there were the following Governors of States, some accompanied by their staffs and members of the State Commissions appointed to act with the National Commissions in locating monuments and markers: Levi P. Morton, New York; George T. Werts, New Jersey; W. C. Oates, Alabama; W. R. Atkinson, Georgia; J. P. Altgeld, Illinois; Claude Matthews, Indiana; E. M. Morrill, Kansas; F. T. Greenhalge, Massachusetts; J. T. Rich, Michigan; E. A. Holcomb, Nebraska; W. H. McKinley, Ohio; Peter Turney, Tennessee; Urban A. Woodbury, Vermont; W. N. Upham, Wisconsin.

There were about 1000 United States troops encamped on the historic ground, and their snowy white tents were a vivid reminder of the scene of thirty-two years ago. Lookout Mountain swarmed with visitors, and the "battle above the clouds" was fought over and over again. The city was beautifully decorated, and the citizens did their utmost to maintain their record for hospitality.

The "near-by" States were fully represented by their National Guards. Governor McKinley was escorted by a full regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a battery of light artillery, in all over 1000 men. Georgia sent 1000 soldiers, while Tennessee had 1500 troops at hand. There was an army corps in all of over 5000 uniformed troops in camp on the old battlefields, who took part in the parade and other ceremonies of the dedication.

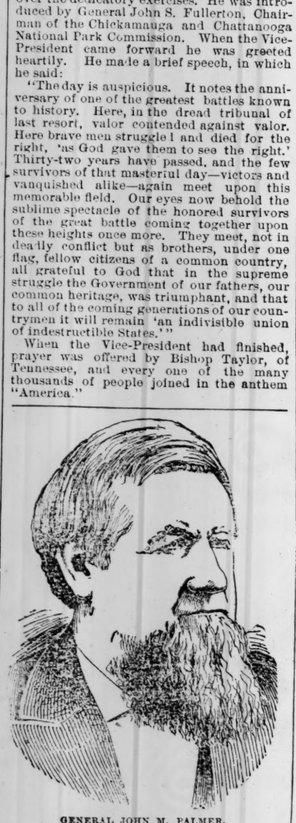
The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock, and the great natural arena selected by the National Commission on Snodgrass Hill was so arranged that nearly every one could hear the speeches. By way of beginning, there was a National salute of forty-four guns by the artillery, followed by the "Star-Spangled Banner," played by one of the United States infantry bands. It was cheered to the echo by veterans of the blue and of the gray, and in their patriotic enthusiasm many of the grizzled old fellows shed tears of joy.

Vice-President A. E. Stevenson presided over the dedicatory exercises. He was introduced by General John S. Fullerton, Chairman of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission. When the Vice-President came forward he was greeted heartily. He made a brief speech, in which he said:

"The day is auspicious. It notes the anniversary of one of the greatest battles known to history. Here, in the dread tribunal of last resort, valor contended against valor. Here brave men struggled and died for the right, 'as God gave them to see the right.' Thirty-two years have passed, and the few survivors of that masterful day—victors and vanquished alike—again meet upon this memorable field. Our eyes now behold the sublime spectacle of the honored survivors of the great battle coming together upon these heights once more. They meet, not in deadly conflict but as brothers, under one flag, fellow citizens of a common country, all grateful to God that in the supreme struggle the Government of our fathers, our common heritage, was triumphant, and that to all of the coming generations of our countrymen it will remain 'an indivisible union of indestructible States.'"

When the Vice-President had finished, prayer was offered by Bishop Taylor, of Tennessee, and every one of the many thousands of people joined in the anthem "America."

MONUMENT TO UNITED STATES REGULAR INFANTRY.

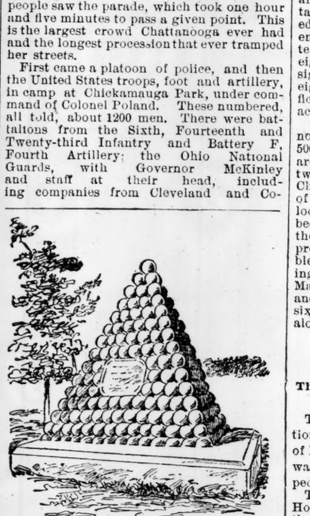


GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER.
One of the Federal commanders who fought at Chickamauga.)

Another patriotic tune followed General Palmer, and then the battle-scarred veteran of the Confederacy, whom Lee called his "Right Arm," John B. Gordon, of Georgia, was introduced. He was greeted with no less applause than was accorded to General Palmer, and he spoke with fully as much enthusiasm, feeling and patriotism. The close of his speech was the signal for an outburst of applause lasting several minutes, during which there were calls from the spectators for McKinley and Morton. These were mingled with cries for Longstreet, and that old veteran, still erect and vigorous despite his seventy-eight years, was introduced by Vice-President Stevenson. Before he began, however, General Gordon again claimed the attention of the crowd. Holding aloft his hand, he said:

"I have here a button drenched with blood, taken from the coat of the poet soldier, George Lytle, author of the well-known lines beginning, 'I am dying, Egypt, dying,' who fell on this immortal field. It was cut from his coat by G. C. Lindsay, color-bearer of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment, who authorizes me to present it to any friend of that hero who will accept and cherish it and hand it down to posterity."

Turning to Attorney-General Harmon, a resident of Cincinnati, which was also General Lytle's home, General Gordon presented it to him. Subsequently Captain Silas Mofort, of Cincinnati, informed Mr. Harmon that George Lytle's nephew was present on the grounds, and Mr. Harmon sent the precious relic to him. This incident having been closed, General Longstreet made a short address. General Longstreet was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause. The audience then sang "Auld Lang Syne" and dispersed.



GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON.
(Represented Confederate veterans at the dedication.)

There was a big crowd in the pig tent in Chattanooga at a grand reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, Union and Confederate. General Grenville M. Dodge, of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, presided. After music by the band and prayer, he introduced General O. O. Howard. Other speakers were General Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, and General Willard Warner, of Chattanooga.

Governor W. H. Upham, of Wisconsin, fell while going up Lookout Mountain and broke his leg. He stepped upon the skirt of his daughter's dress and tripped up.

CHATTANOOGA'S GREETING.

Chickamauga Veterans Welcomed in the Mountain City.

The proceedings of the third and last day of the dedication of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, judging from the crowd which thronged the streets, were the most attractive of the series. It was marked by a great civic and military parade in Chattanooga and by speeches from representative men.

From the corner of Market and Ninth streets the parade moved at 11 o'clock to Georgia avenue, thence to McCallie avenue, and out that broad residential street to the reviewing stand on the Grant University campus, and from that point back to Georgia avenue by way of Vine street. Along this line of march, two miles, the sidewalks were blocked and the windows of every house were full of eager spectators. One hundred thousand people saw the parade, which took one hour and five minutes to pass a given point. This is the largest crowd Chattanooga ever had and the longest procession that ever tramped her streets.

First came a platoon of police, and then the United States troops, foot and artillery, in camp at Chickamauga Park, under command of Colonel Poland. These numbered, all told, about 1200 men. There were battalions from the Sixth, Fourteenth and Twenty-third Infantry and Battery F, Fourth Artillery; the Ohio National Guards, with Governor McKinley and staff at their head, including companies from Cleveland and Columbus, the latter on bicycles; Capital City Guards, of Georgia, Captain W. S. Hewett commanding; the National Guards of Tennessee, Colonel I. F. Peters commanding. A company of this body which attracted much attention was Captain Carnes's battery of Memphis, composed exclusively of Confederate veterans. The rear of the column was under command of Captain F. R. Phillips.

The streets were decorated with great profusion with the National colors in all conceivable designs, and as the troops marched under and by them they were accompanied by the almost constant cheers of the assembled thousands.

General J. S. Fullerton, President of the Park Commission, was Grand Marshal. Those who took places on the reviewing stand were Vice-President Stevenson, General Schofield, Governors Morton, McKinley, Turney, Oates, of Alabama; Rich, of Michigan; Atkinson, of Georgia; Matthews, of Indiana; Morrill, of Kansas; Greenhalge, of Massachusetts; Holcomb, of Nebraska; Werts, of New Jersey; Woodbury, of Vermont, and McIntire, of Colorado; Postmaster-General Wilson, Attorney-General Harmon, Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, Senator Hawley, of Connecticut; Gordon, of Georgia; Bate, of Tennessee; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Peffer, of Kansas; Pasco, of Florida, and Harris, of Tennessee; ex-Senator Manderson, of Nebraska; ex-Speaker Crisp, ex-Congressmen Hatch, of Missouri; Sickles, of New York; Mallory, of Florida; Alexander, of North Carolina; Henderson, of Illinois; Hooker, of Mississippi; Tarsney, of Missouri, English, of New Jersey; Marshall, of Virginia; Van Voorhis, of New York; Lapham, of Rhode Island, and Morgan, of Missouri; Congressmen Henderson, of Iowa; Kiefer, of Minnesota; Harrison, of Alabama; Maddox, of Georgia; Strong, of Ohio; Wheeler, of Alabama, and Price, of Louisiana.

One feature which caused much enthusiastic cheering was a company of Confederate veterans, in their tattered old uniforms of gray, carrying the Stars and Stripes. Not one of these was under sixty. And one of them, next to the color-bearer, carried an olive wreath, emblem of peace and love.

The procession disbanded shortly after passing the reviewing stand, and the battery proceeded to Orchard Knob, on the summit of which was fired the Union salute of forty-four guns at noon. At that hour began the exercises in the tent intended to commemorate in connection with the dedication the battle of Chattanooga proper.

Vice-President Stevenson presided. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Samuel J. Nicolls, D. D., of St. Louis. Hon. George W. Ochs, Chattanooga's eloquent executive, was then introduced and welcomed the visitors to the Mountain City.

Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Senator William B. Bate, of Tennessee, then spoke. Governor Levi P. Morton was afterward introduced and delivered a short but patriotic address. At the close of Governor Morton's address Governors Woodbury, Matthews and Turney spoke.

The big tent was filled again at night by a gathering of the Army of Northern Virginia and that portion of the Army of the Potomac which fought at Chickamauga. General E. C. Walthall, of Mississippi, presided, and addresses were made by Governor Oates, of Alabama; Colonel J. A. Williamson, of New York, and Colonel L. R. Stegman.

LOOKOUT TOWER, CHICKAMAUGA.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK.

Unquestionably the Grandest Reservation of Its Kind in the World.

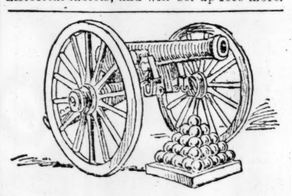
The park is unquestionably the grandest reservation of its kind in the world, and, perhaps, the most comprehensive military object lesson. The Federal Government has expended on it $750,000 since its establishment was authorized in 1890, while various State governments have expended $500,000 more, making the total of $1,250,000. The plan was to restore the old lines of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga campaigns of September 19 and 20, and November 24 and 25, 1863, as they were when the battles were fought—marking all points of attack and defense by either side, setting up monuments commemorating the troops engaged, and restoring the fields to their original condition. This design has been carried out to the letter.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.
(Speaker at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.)

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga campaigns were largely representative of the whole country. Twenty-eight States had organizations in the battles—a more general representation than appeared upon any other battlefield of the war. Five States had troops on both sides—Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, West Virginia and Maryland. At Chickamauga Rosecrans had 129 regiments of infantry, and enough cavalry and artillery to make up a total of 182 organizations. Bragg had 138 regiments of infantry, 33 of cavalry, and 41 batteries. In the Chattanooga movements Grant had 220 regiments of infantry, and, with his cavalry and artillery, 261 organizations. Bragg had 163 regiments of infantry, 33 regiments of cavalry, and 46 batteries, making a total of 242 organizations.

Of the twenty-eight States furnishing these troops nine States have, thus far, set up monuments in the park, providing, as a rule, one for each regiment. Should the other States do the same, there will be the magnificent array of 500 monuments, making a spectacle that will have no counterpart on any other battlefield in the world, except that of Gettysburg. All these monuments and markings are of granite, bronze or iron, thus insuring permanency.

The Federal Government has set up 400 historical tablets, and will set up 1600 more.



ONE OF THE MONUMENTS.

On the tablets, in embossed white letters, are set forth the historic details of the six battles—Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob, Wauhatchie and Brown's Ferry. They also mark the positions of army headquarters, corps, divisions and brigades, both Union and Confederate; and the parts borne by each organization are concisely stated, without censure and without praise. Besides these tablets the Government has erected nine granite monuments, all different, one for each of the regiments and batteries of the regular army. It has also built eight pyramidal monuments of novel design, each ten feet high, constructed of eight-inch shells, in honor of four Union officers and four Confederate officers killed in action, on the spots where they fell.

Of the ten square miles of the park proper, not including its approaches, something over 5000 acres are of forest, and over 1000 acres are upon farms. A central driveway, twenty miles long, connecting the Chickamauga and Chattanooga ends of the park, and passing through and overlooking all the heavy fighting ground, has been built. Forty-two miles of the roads of the battles have been re-opened and improved in the most substantial and endurable manner, and the new roads having nothing to do with the battles have been closed. Many of the minor roads have also been cut and graded, so that there are now about sixty miles of driveway in the park, all them along the roads of the war.

GRIGGS FOR GOVERNOR.

The Republican State Convention of New Jersey Assembles at Trenton.

The New Jersey Republican State Convention at Trenton nominated John W. Griggs, of Paterson, for Governor. The nomination was effected on the third ballot amid a stampede of the delegates.

The convention was held in Taylor's Opera House. There were 847 delegates, and the theatre was so crowded that many of the delegates were obliged to stand in the aisles. Ex-Judge J. Frank Fort, of Newark, presided.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Griggs 294, Kean 207, Voorhees 74, Ward 168, Rogers 79, Gardner 22. Toffey received one vote from Burlington County. At the second ballot there were many changes. The vote stood: Griggs 338, Kean 248, Voorhees 65, Ward 166, Rogers 29, Toffey 1. The third ballot was unanimous for Griggs.

The platform reaffirms devotion to the National policy of the party and reiterates the purpose to "restore to New Jersey a clean and honest government."

John W. Griggs, the Republican nominee for Governor of New Jersey, was born July 10, 1849, near Newton, Sussex County, N. J. His early education was obtained in the Collegiate Institute, of Newton, whence he went to Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., in 1865. He was graduated from Lafayette in 1868, and immediately turned to the legal profession. In 1875 he was elected to the Assembly from one of the Paterson districts. Re-elected in 1876, he proved in that year of an equally divided House a valuable man for his side. Put up for a third term he was defeated. In 1879 he was appointed City Counsel of Paterson and was reappointed in 1880, 1881 and 1882. In the last mentioned year he was elected to the Senate, and three years later he was re-elected by a large plurality. In 1886 he was President of that body, and the following year was Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. After his retirement from the Senate Mr. Griggs devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

Protected Deer in Vermont.

Protected deer are multiplying rapidly in Vermont. They are seen in almost every town, herding often with the cattle and going home with the cows at night. They are petted, and many have become tame.

WHERE BRIGADE COMMANDERS WERE KILLED.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

89

MILK AND CREAM.

Market fairly active the past week, under lighter supplies. The average price received at the various milk stations for the platform surplus has been $1.42 per can of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,485,861
Condensed milk, gals			15,990
Cream, gals			46,400

BUTTER.

Penn.—Fresh, extras	$ 21½	@	21
Firsts	18½	@	20½
Thirds to seconds	13	@	17
State—Fancy	—	@	20
Thirds to firsts	12	@	18½
Western Im. Creamery	11	@	15
Western Dairy	9	@	14
Factory, firsts	11½	@	12½

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	7¾	@	7¼
Full cream, good to prime	6¾	@	6¾
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime	—	@	—
Part skims, small	5	@	6
Full skims	—	@	2

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	16½	@	17½
Jersey—Fancy	17½	@	18
Western—Prime to choice	16	@	16½
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice, ₱	1 55	@	1 60
Medium, 1894, choice	—	@	1 45
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@	1 45
Red kidney, 1894, choice	—	@	1 35
White kidney, 1894, choice	—	@	2 00
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 70	@	1 75
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	3 20	@	3 25
Green peas, bbls	—	@	95

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Watermelons, ₱ 100	5 00	@	22 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	16	@	18
Southern Niagara, ₱ carrier	50	@	1 00
Peaches, ₱ basket	30	@	1 25
Plums, ₱ 10-lb. basket	40	@	60
Apples, King, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Winter kinds	1 00	@	1 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	6 00
Quinces, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	6½	@	7
1894, common to fair	3½	@	4½
Pacific Coast, choice	6½	@	7
Good to prime	5	@	6
Old odds	—	@	—

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	90
Clover mixed	60	@	70
Straw—Long rye	55	@	60
Oat	40	@	45

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	11½	@	12
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Chickens, Phila. broilers	10	@	17
Western, dry picked	6	@	10
Fowls, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Spring ducks, ₱ lb	14	@	14½
Geese, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 25

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	95	@	1 05
L. I., ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Cabbage, ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Yellow, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 25
Squash, Hubbard, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Marrow, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	30	@	1 00
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	60
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	40	@	1 75
Pepper	50	@	1 00
Lima beans	50	@	1 50
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Tomatoes, ₱ bush box	20	@	40
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Green corn, ₱ 100	40	@	75
String beans	—	@	—

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	3 45	@	3 50
Spring Patents	3 50	@	3 60
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	64½
December	—	@	65½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	39½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	28
Track, White	25	@	32
Malt—Western	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	46	@	50
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Lard—City steam	5.90	@	6.00

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6	@	9
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	12
Country dressed	6½	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	4 60
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 50	@	4 75
Dressed	6¾	@	7½

MOVING SOUTH.

Twelve Thousand Families Desert the Droughty West.

The prodigious efforts of Georgia to induce Northern men to immigrate to the South are already bearing fruit. A colony of 12,000 families, comprising something like 50,000 persons, is to move in a few weeks from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Kansas into a tract of 100,000 acres of high, level country, which has been secured in Wilcox and Irwin Counties. The colonists have $500,000 in their treasury, and have bought a railway sixteen miles long and planned a city to be called Maryopolis. Two thousand of the immigrants are already on the ground. They have turned their backs upon the droughty West and have taken up life anew in the Georgia fruit and timber country.

Russian Farmers Go Home.

A large colony of Russian farmers from Shawnee, Pottawatomie and Ellis Counties Kansas, met in Topeka and started for Russia. This is the fourth large party that has left Kansas for their former home this year. Each of the number has between $3000 and $5000 cash to make life easy in the Czar's Empire. Others will follow as soon as they can make the necessary business arrangements.

Newsy Gleanings.

Kansas has 166,617 farms.

Africa exports monkey skins.

Pig-iron prices are still climbing.

Maine has five insurance companies.

There are only 5000 cows in Arizona.

Louisville served 7500 gallons of burgoo to the old soldiers.

Japan exports tooth brushes to America.

The work of laying the United States-Hayti cable has been begun.

Much Hawaiian sugar is now being shipped direct to New York via Cape Horn.

Ohio River farmers in West Virginia have begun a war on shanty-boat thieves.

Wrought keys are rapidly superseding cast-iron keys in the lock trade of Great Britain.

M. W. Paine, the late Iowa millionaire, owned land in every State of the Union except one.

It is said that surveyors have discovered two large lakes not far north of Lake St. John, Canada.

England has developed a taste for bananas, drawing its supply from the Canaries and from Madeira.

It is generally believed by the London press that a Franco-Russian alliance has been established.

Three more Swiss mountain railways have been planned. The most difficult one will be the Jungfrau railway.

In August the new tax on lucifer matches in Italy brought in a net sum of $125,000, more than was expected.

A State fish pond was struck by lightning at Allentown, Penn., the other day, and about 100 fine trout were killed.

Winnie Andrews, a nurse girl at Port Townsend, Wash., has been notified of the death of her grandmother in Boston, leaving her $30,000.

The will of Henry Harteau provides for the erection of a statue of Lafayette in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, at a cost of $35,000.

The Georgetown (District of Columbia) University faculty have prohibited football games, a student having lost his life on the field last fall.

The "Lafayette tree" at Scituate, R. I., under which the French hero dined once while on a march, was riven by lightning the other night.

An immense traffic in Mexican cattle is being built up in Texas under the present favorable conditions for their importation into this country.

The Brazilian Government has decided that if England establishes a cable station on the Island of Trinidad the British Minister at Rio Janeiro will receive his passport.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

A dispatch to the State Department from Ambassador Eustis announced the arrival of ex-Consul Waller's family in Paris; Mrs. Waller decided not to attempt to see her husband.

Secretary Carlisle decided that the Hon. M. W. Ransom, United States Minister to Mexico, may draw his salary as such under his present appointment.

The Government bond syndicate was dissolved and the profits were distributed among the members. The managers thought there was no further need of their services in protecting the gold reserve.

John Sowers, an American citizen and Cuban sugar planter, summarily expelled from the island, under Martinez Campos's order, will appeal to the State Department in Washington, and his case may precipitate trouble between the United States and Spain.

Bankers agree to exchange gold to the amount of $30,000,000 for legal tenders if necessary to avert another bond issue.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	83	42	.664	Pittsburg	69	60	.535
Cleveland	83	45	.648	New York	65	62	.512
Philadel	77	50	.606	Cincinnati	64	62	.508
Chicago	70	56	.556	Washing'n	41	83	.331
Boston	69	58	.543	St. Louis	38	90	.297
Brooklyn	69	59	.539	Louisville	34	95	.264

The Democrats of New York met in State Convention at Syracuse and adopted a platform favoring Home Rule for cities and Local Option. The State Democracy refused to accept the representation of one-fifth and left the hall. All the candidates on the State ticket were nominated by acclamation.

Contractor William Taylor testified in the Dock Board inquiry, in New York City, that he gave M. J. Fenton $500, which Fenton said he paid over to Richard Croker, and that thereafter he was able to get contracts from the Board.

The defense as outlined in the Durrant case at San Francisco, Cal., shows that an attempt to establish an alibi and to throw suspicion on Pastor Gibson will be made.

Valkyrie III., instead of returning under sail to England, will be dismantled and winter on this side.

The four printers who were on trial in Trenton for conspiracy to defraud the State of New Jersey were acquitted.

Spruce IV., the English boat, defeated the Ethelwynn in the second race off New York City for the Seawanhaka Corinthian International Challenge Cup.

More than twenty thousand members of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws paraded and held a mass meeting in New York City to show their disapproval of the present excise laws and their administration.

In New York City Robert Fair, an insurance agent, killed his wife and himself while frenzied with drink.

John B. Manning, a millionaire broker, was expelled from the New York Stock Exchange for fraudulently altering Union Pacific bonds.

Mrs. Thomas Kane was burned to death in her house in Lawrence, N. J., as the result of the explosion of a lamp. She was alone.

Irish-Americans from all over the United States and from Canada and Australia gathered in Chicago to inaugurate a new movement for Erin's independence.

All four of the present Park Commissioners of New York City resigned.

Health Commissioner Starkloff has informed the Board of Health that diphtheria was epidemic in St. Louis, Mo., 170 cases having been reported since September 1.

Fierce forest and swamp fires raged in the northern part of Wisconsin.

William Mosher, aged thirty, was shot and killed at Wellsboro, Iowa, by Mrs. Effie Canedy, a nineteen-year-old married woman. He had attempted to abuse her. The Coroner's jury acquitted her.

The Legislative inquiry into the doings of the late Tammany Dock Board, which was begun in New York City, brought out a circumstantial story of blackmail supported by identified letters and a photograph of a check for $250 alleged to have been paid to a go-between for a dumping-board permit.

Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, was arraigned at Philadelphia, Penn., on the indictment charging him with the murder of Benjamin F. Pitezel on September 2, 1894. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was remanded until October 28 for the trial.

The Gentlemen of Philadelphia were defeated by the Oxford and Cambridge cricket eleven of England in Philadelphia.

Charles Cooper, aged nineteen, shot and instantly killed his mother in their home at Harwood, Penn. The mother entered the room to put down a window. The boy thought she was a burglar, and shot at her, killing her instantly.

Miss Annie Earle, Miss Brown, of Jersey City, and Harrison Otis, the nine-year-old son of Willard C. Fisk, were drowned while bathing in Manasquan Inlet, New Jersey.

Sheriff Maples, of Sevier County, Tennessee, telegraphed Governor Turney for troops to aid in the suppression of a White Cap outbreak.

Dr. Edward W. Burnette died in New York City of cancer contracted from a female patient who caught it by using a speaking-tube belonging to her employer, who died of cancer.

James C. Cordonner, an expert bicycle rider, while on his wheel collided with a cable car in New York City and was killed almost instantly.

W. J. Busby, Los Angeles, Cal., sent poisoned wine to a friend whose job he wanted. Two men stole and drank it and died.

A New York Chamber of Commerce poll of the Fifty-fourth Congress showed a majority in both branches against the free coinage of silver.

Dr. Parkhurst arrived in New York City from Europe and, in resuming his reform fight, said he would not oppose opening saloons part of Sunday if a distinction between Sunday and other days were preserved.

The engagement of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York City, and the Duke of Marlborough was announced. The wedding will occur soon.

Richard Croker returned from England and declared himself absolutely out of New York City politics.

James D. Smith, Chairman of the America's Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club, announced that he had received notice by cable of another challenge for the trophy from Charles Rose, of London.

Governor Culberson, of Texas, announced that he would stop the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at all hazards.

The schooner Antoinette was seized in Florida waters with alleged Cuban filibusters on board.

A majority of New York City's wholesale milk-dealers formed an association and pledged themselves to work to prevent the sale of adulterated milk.

Foreign Notes.

About 100 persons have been killed by a landslide in Hudeya, in the province of Yemen,